

BE

BY COMMAND OF *His late Majesty WILLIAM THE IVTH*
and under the Patronage of
Her Majesty the Queen.



HISTORICAL RECORDS.

OF THE

British Army

Comprising the

History of every Regiment,

IN HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE.

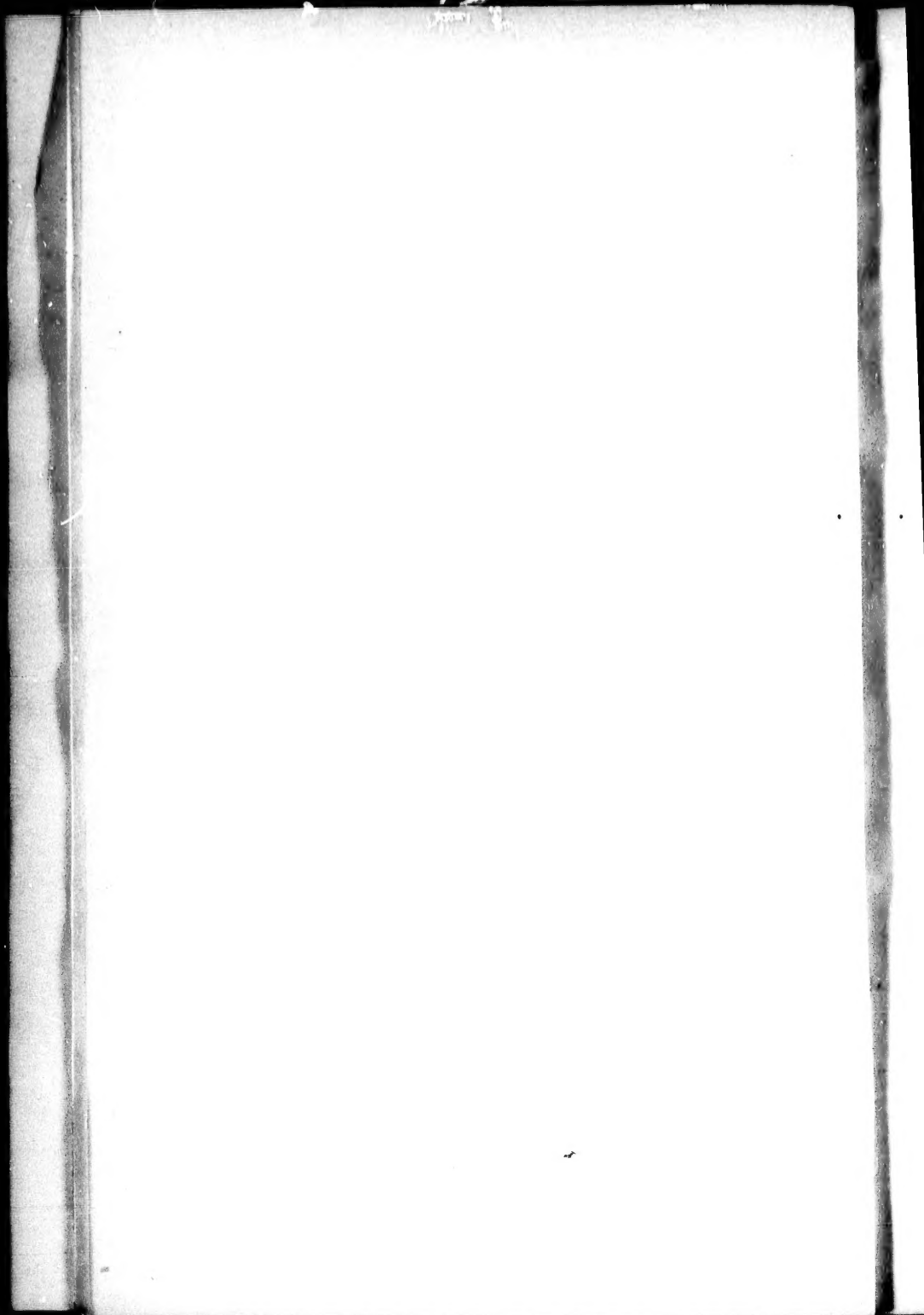
By Richard Cannon Esq^r

Adjutant General's Office, Horse Guards.

London.

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HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF
THE BRITISH ARMY.



GENERAL ORDERS.

*HORSE-GUARDS,
1st January, 1836.*

HIS MAJESTY has been pleased to command, that, with a view of doing the fullest justice to Regiments, as well as to Individuals who have distinguished themselves by their Bravery in Action with the Enemy, an Account of the Services of every Regiment in the British Army shall be published under the superintendence and direction of the Adjutant-General; and that this Account shall contain the following particulars, viz.,

— The Period and Circumstances of the Original Formation of the Regiment; The Stations at which it has been from time to time employed; The Battles, Sieges, and other Military Operations, in which it has been engaged, particularly specifying any Achievement it may have performed, and the Colours, Trophies, &c., it may have captured from the Enemy.

— The Names of the Officers and the number of Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, Killed or Wounded by the Enemy, specifying the Place and Date of the Action.

— The Names of those Officers, who, in consideration of their Gallant Services and Meritorious Conduct in Engagements with the Enemy, have been distinguished with Titles, Medals, or other Marks of His Majesty's gracious favour.

— The Names of all such Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may have specially signalized themselves in Action.

And,

— The Badges and Devices which the Regiment may have been permitted to bear, and the Causes on account of which such Badges or Devices, or any other Marks of Distinction, have been granted.

By Command of the Right Honourable

GENERAL LORD HILL,

Commanding-in-Chief.

JOHN MACDONALD,

Adjutant-General.

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P R E F A C E.

THE character and credit of the British Army must chiefly depend upon the zeal and ardour, by which all who enter into its service are animated, and consequently it is of the highest importance that any measure calculated to excite the spirit of emulation, by which alone great and gallant actions are achieved, should be adopted.

Nothing can more fully tend to the accomplishment of this desirable object, than a full display of the noble deeds with which the Military History of our country abounds. To hold forth these bright examples to the imitation of the youthful soldier, and thus to incite him to emulate the meritorious conduct of those who have preceded him in their honourable career, are among the motives that have given rise to the present publication.

The operations of the British Troops are, indeed, announced in the "London Gazette," from whence they are transferred into the public prints: the achievements of our armies are thus made known at the time of their occurrence, and receive the tribute of praise and admiration to which they are entitled. On extraordinary occasions, the Houses of Parliament have been in the habit of conferring on the Commanders, and the Officers and Troops acting under

their orders, expressions of approbation and of thanks for their skill and bravery, and these testimonials, confirmed by the high honour of their Sovereign's Approbation, constitute the reward which the soldier most highly prizes.

It has not, however, until late years, been the practice (which appears to have long prevailed in some of the Continental armies) for British Regiments to keep regular records of their services and achievements. Hence some difficulty has been experienced in obtaining, particularly from the old Regiments, an authentic account of their origin and subsequent services.

This defect will now be remedied, in consequence of His Majesty having been pleased to command, that every Regiment shall in future keep a full and ample record of its services at home and abroad.

From the materials thus collected, the country will henceforth derive information as to the difficulties and privations which chequer the career of those who embrace the military profession. In Great Britain, where so large a number of persons are devoted to the active concerns of agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, and where these pursuits have, for so long a period, been undisturbed by the *presence of war*, which few other countries have escaped, comparatively little is known of the vicissitudes of active service, and of the casualties of climate, to which, even during peace, the British Troops are exposed in every part of the globe, with little or no interval of repose.

In their tranquil enjoyment of the blessings which the

country derives from the industry and the enterprise of the agriculturist and the trader, its happy inhabitants may be supposed not often to reflect on the perilous duties of the soldier and the sailor,—on their sufferings,—and on the sacrifice of valuable life, by which so many national benefits are obtained and preserved.

The conduct of the British Troops, their valour, and endurance, have shone conspicuously under great and trying difficulties; and their character has been established in Continental warfare by the irresistible spirit with which they have effected debarkations in spite of the most formidable opposition, and by the gallantry and steadiness with which they have maintained their advantages against superior numbers.

In the official Reports made by the respective Commanders, ample justice has generally been done to the gallant exertions of the Corps employed; but the details of their services, and of acts of individual bravery, can only be fully given in the Annals of the various Regiments.

These Records are now preparing for publication, under His Majesty's special authority, by Mr. RICHARD CANNON, Principal Clerk of the Adjutant-General's Office; and while the perusal of them cannot fail to be useful and interesting to military men of every rank, it is considered that they will also afford entertainment and information to the general reader, particularly to those who may have served in the Army, or who have relatives in the Service.

There exists in the breasts of most of those who have

served, or are serving, in the Army, an *Esprit de Corps*—an attachment to every thing belonging to their Regiment; to such persons a narrative of the services of their own Corps cannot fail to prove interesting. Authentic accounts of the actions of the great,—the valiant,—the loyal, have always been of paramount interest with a brave and civilized people. Great Britain has produced a race of heroes who, in moments of danger and terror, have stood, “firm as the rocks of their native shore;” and when half the World has been arrayed against them, they have fought the battles of their Country with unshaken fortitude. It is presumed that a record of achievements in war,—victories so complete and surprising, gained by our countrymen,—our brothers,—our fellow-citizens in arms,—a record which revives the memory of the brave, and brings their gallant deeds before us, will certainly prove acceptable to the public.

Biographical memoirs of the Colonels and other distinguished Officers, will be introduced in the Records of their respective Regiments, and the Honorary Distinctions which have, from time to time, been conferred upon each Regiment, as testifying the value and importance of its services, will be faithfully set forth.

As a convenient mode of Publication, the Record of each Regiment will be printed in a distinct number, so that when the whole shall be completed, the Parts may be bound up in numerical succession.

HISTORICAL RECORD

OF

THE ELEVENTH,

OR,

THE NORTH DEVON REGIMENT

OF

FOOT:

CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF

THE FORMATION OF THE REGIMENT

IN 1685,

AND OF

ITS SUBSEQUENT SERVICES

TO 1845.

ILLUSTRATED WITH PLATES.

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11

THE ELEVENTH,
OR
THE NORTH DEVON
REGIMENT OF FOOT,

BEARS ON ITS REGIMENTAL COLOUR,

“SALAMANCA”—“PYRENEES”—“NIVELLE”
“NIVE”—“ORTHES”—TOULOUSE.”

AND

“PENINSULA;”

IN COMMEMORATION OF ITS DISTINGUISHED SERVICES DURING
THE PENINSULAR WAR.

FROM 1809 TO 1814.

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The Duke of Beaufort's Musketeers, 1685. Now the 11th Regiment of Foot, 1845.
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HISTORICAL RECORD
OF THE
ELEVENTH,
OR
THE NORTH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT
OF
F O O T.

AMONG the noblemen who stood forward in the 1685 defence of the crown and kingdom on the breaking out of the rebellion of **JAMES, DUKE OF MONMOUTH**, in the summer of 1685, was **HENRY, DUKE OF BEAUFORT**, lord president of the Principality of Wales, and governor of the town and castle of Ludlow, who was appointed colonel of a corps of musketeers and pikemen, which, having been continued in the service of the Crown to the present time, now bears the title of the **ELEVENTH, OR THE NORTH DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT OF FOOT.**

This corps was composed of men of distinguished loyalty, who resided in the disturbed districts of Devonshire, Somersetshire, and Dorsetshire, and, in the midst of the defection which prevailed, preserved their attachment to their sovereign, and arrayed themselves under the royal standard for the defence of the throne and institutions of their country. The general rendezvous of the regiment was at Bristol, and when the Duke of Monmouth approached that city at the head of his rebel bands, he did not venture to enter the place but returned to Bridgewater.

The ten companies of which the regiment was composed.

1685 posed, were raised by Colonel Henry, Duke of Beaufort, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Hanmer, Baronet, Major Henry Carr, Captains William Woolseley, Thomas Haine, James Fountain, Edward Games, John Chavers, William Wintour and William Carvell, and soon after the overthrow of the rebel army at Sedgemoor, the regiment was ordered to march to Hounslow Heath where it encamped in the beginning of August.

Having passed in review before the King, and received the expression of His Majesty's approbation of the ready and cheerful manner in which they had come forward at a period of danger, BEAUFORT's musketeers and pikemen marched into cantonments at Yarmouth and other towns in Norfolk, and the Duke of Beaufort, being advanced in years, resigned the colonelcy in favour of his son Charles, Marquis of Worcester, whose appointment was dated the 26th of October, 1685.

1686 On the 1st of January, 1686, the establishment of the regiment was fixed at the following numbers and rates of pay:—

THE MARQUIS OF WORCESTER'S REGIMENT OF FOOT.

STAFF.

	Pay per day.
The Colonel, as Colonel	£0 12s. 0d.
Lieut.-Colonel, as Lieut.-Colonel	0 7 0
Major, as Major	0 5 0
Chaplain	0 6 8
Chirurgion ius., and one Mate iis. vid.	0 6 6
Adjutant	0 4 0
Quarter-Master and Marshal	0 4 0
	<hr/> 2 5 2

THE COLONEL'S COMPANY.

The Colonel, as Captain	0 8 0
Lieutenant	0 4 0
Ensign	0 .. 0
Two Serjeants xviiiid. each	0 .. 0
Three Corporals xiiid. each	0 3 0
Drummer	0 1 0
Fifty Soldiers viiid. each	1 13 4
Nine Companies more at the same rate	24 18 0

Total £29 18 6

Per Year, £10,922 12s. 6d.

In April of this year the regiment marched from 1686 Yarmouth for London, and in May it again pitched its tents on Hounslow Heath, where a numerous army was assembled, and the MARQUIS OF WORCESTER's Regiment was encamped in the left wing. They were distinguished by *tawney-coloured* ribands in their hats, scarlet coats lined with tawney-coloured shalloon, tawney-coloured breeches and stockings, and the pikemen wore tawney-coloured sashes round their waists.

After passing in review before King James II., the regiment marched to Chester, and in February, 1687, it proceeded to Scotland.

The Marquis of Worcester spent much time in the study of antiquities, particularly that branch which relates to family genealogies and armorial bearings, which proved more in accordance with the natural bent of his inclinations than the profession of arms, and he relinquished his military duties. The King, having resolved to attempt the introduction of papacy and arbitrary government, took this opportunity of placing at the head of the regiment an officer devoted to the interests of the court, William, Viscount Montgomery, whose commission of colonel was dated the 8th of May, 1687.

Soon after this event the regiment had an independent company of grenadiers attached to it from the garrison of Hull, of which Colonel Lord Langdale, governor of Hull, was captain, who was also a determined supporter of the measures of the King, which were producing considerable alarm throughout the country.

The following officers were at this period holding commissions in the regiment.

<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
Viscount Montgomery (Col.)	H. Fitz Herbert	Joshua Carpenter
Sir John Hanmer (Lt.-Col.)	Maurice Cotter	Isaac Davies
Henry Carr (Major)	Maurice Winn	William Catchmayd

1687	<i>Captains.</i>	<i>Lieutenants.</i>	<i>Ensigns.</i>
	William Woollsely	Henry Spiller	Lewis Kemeys
	Thomas Haine	Playter S. Low	Charles Morgan
	James Fountain	Vaughan Philips	Edward Fountain
	Edward Games	Lewis Thomas	Henry Games
	William Wintour	William Morgan	Baptist Alcock
	William Carvell	Henry Johnson	Richard Crump
	Ralph Crofts	Richard Hill	Edward Gibbs
	*Marmaduke, Lord Langdale (Col.)	{ Thomas Legard Peter Bristow }	} Grenadiers.
	Chaplain, Benjamin Hopkins.		Adjutant, Thomas Watts.
	Chirurgion, Philip Rose.		Quar.-Master, Walter Lloyd.

1688 The regiment left Scotland, and in the autumn of 1688 it was stationed in garrison at Hull. At this period the Prince of Orange was preparing an armament for England to aid the Protestants in their resistance to the measures of the court. Colonel Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, governor of Hull, and Colonel Viscount Montgomery, were both present in that garrison, resolving to support the measures of the king; but many of the officers and soldiers were staunch Protestants, and viewed the arbitrary proceedings of their sovereign, and his predilections for papacy, with alarm.

The Prince of Orange landed on the 5th of November, and marched to Exeter. King James assembled his army at Salisbury, but found his soldiers unwilling to fight in the cause of papacy and arbitrary government, and he ordered the troops to retreat towards London, at the same time many noblemen, officers, and soldiers joined the Prince of Orange. All was, however, quiet at Hull; the Governor and Viscount Montgomery were known to be in the Roman Catholic interest, and they were supported by several Roman Catholic gentlemen, who took up their residence in Hull as a safe retreat during the commotion. The Lieutenant-Governor,

* Marmaduke, Lord Langdale, had previously been colonel of the Seventh Horse (now Fifth Dragoon Guards): his name is nevertheless included among the captains of the Viscount Montgomery's regiment in the official lists.

Colonel Copeley, and Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John 1688 Hanmer, of the regiment, were, however, both warm advocates for the Protestant cause; they held private meetings with the other Protestant officers, and some of the magistrates ascertained the dispositions of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and finding every thing favourable for the execution of their designs, they seized Marmaduke Lord Langdale and Viscount Montgomery in their beds, and put the Roman Catholic officers and gentlemen of that persuasion in the town into custody, and declared for the Prince of Orange. Similar events occurred in other parts of the country, and King James fled to France. The Prince of Orange promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Hanmer, Baronet, to the colonelcy of the regiment, by commission dated the 31st of December, 1688.

After the flight of King James to France, the Prince 1689 and Princess of Orange were elevated to the throne; this arrangement met with much opposition in Scotland and Ireland; King James arrived in Ireland with a numerous army from France, and the Protestants of *Londonderry* were besieged by a powerful force. In May, 1689, Sir John Hanmer proceeded with the regiment to Chester, and embarking on board of transports at Highlake, sailed on the 30th of May for Ireland, together with the Queen Dowager's (Second) and Stewart's (Ninth) regiments, under Major-General Kirke, for the relief of *Londonderry*. After suffering much from severe weather and contrary winds at sea, the fleet arrived in the Lough of Derry on the 15th of June; but the banks of the river were found guarded by troops with entrenchments and batteries, sunken boats filled with stones obstructed the passage, which was rendered more difficult by a boom of chains, cables, and timber stretched across the river, and the cannon of the castle were manned and prepared to open upon any vessel

1689 which should attempt to sail towards the town. These obstructions occasioned some delay; a body of men landed and fortified themselves on the island of Inch; they were joined by many Protestants from the adjacent country, who were armed and formed into companies, and five companies were incorporated in the ELEVENTH Regiment. The soldiers made several incursions into the country, skirmished with King James's men and captured some cattle. A body of men posted at *Rathmullen*, was attacked by the Irish cavalry under the Duke of Berwick, whose horsemen were repulsed with the loss of a hundred troopers.

The garrison of Londonderry becoming distressed for provisions, preparations were made to send them a supply, and a detachment of the ELEVENTH Regiment was put on board of the vessels to be employed in this enterprize. On the 28th of July, the wind becoming favourable, the Dartmouth frigate sailed up the river and opened a heavy cannonade on the castle; under the cover of this fire the ship Mountjoy sailed up to the boom and broke it, but by a sudden rebound was run aground. King James's musketeers crowded the shore, opened a sharp fire, and were preparing boats to board the ship, but the Mountjoy firing a broadside was loosened by the shock, and sailed up to the town. The garrison being thus relieved, King James's army raised the siege and retired, and the smoke of burning villages marked the line of its retreat.

At this period commissions were issued for forming the Inniskilling Protestants into regiments, and Major William Woolseley, of the ELEVENTH Regiment, was appointed colonel of the Inniskilling horse, Captain William Berry was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and Captain Charles Stone, major of the same corps*.

* COLONEL WOOLSELEY had held a commission in the ELEVENTH from the period of the formation of the regiment, and he proved one

From Londonderry the regiment traversed the 1689 country to Dundalk, where it joined the army which had arrived from England under the veteran Duke of Schomberg, on the 8th of September; when its colonel, Sir John Hanmer, was appointed to the command of a brigade, with the rank of brigadier-general. Being encamped in low marshy ground in wet weather, the soldiers contracted diseases which occasioned much loss of life. In November the regiment marched towards Armagh, and it occupied one of the frontier garrisons during the winter.

The losses sustained by the ELEVENTH Regiment 1690 were replaced in January, 1690, under peculiar circumstances. The lady of Sir Thomas Newcomb had collected about two hundred armed tenants and labourers at her mansion in the county of Longford, from whence they gave great annoyance to King James's soldiers. A body of Irish troops surrounded the mansion, but Lady Newcomb defended the place with great resolution until two pieces of cannon were brought forward, when, being twenty miles from the English garrisons, she was forced to surrender before a party of the ELEVENTH could arrive to her relief. Lady Newcomb was permitted to remain at the mansion, but the tenants and labourers were deprived of their arms and dismissed. Forty-four of them joined the Earl of Meath's regiment (Eighteenth), and the remainder took service in the ELEVENTH.

King William arrived in Ireland in June, and the

of the most vigilant, active, gallant, and successful of King William's officers employed in the Irish wars. Numerous instances, in which he displayed extraordinary personal bravery, ability, spirit of enterprise, and perseverance, when commanding detached portions of the army, are recorded by Story, Harris, and other historians, and are also narrated in the London Gazettes of 1689, 1690, and 1691. His regiment of Inniskilling horse was disbanded after the peace of Ryswick, in 1697.

1690 ELEVENTH had the honour of serving under the eye of their sovereign; they advanced with His Majesty to the banks of the *Boyne*, and particularly distinguished themselves at the forcing of the passage of that river on the 1st of July. The right wing of the army crossed the *Boyne* at Slane Bridge, and the left wing, in which the ELEVENTH were stationed, at Old Bridge. The Dutch foot-guards entered the river at Old Bridge; two regiments of French Protestants in King William's service, and St. John's regiment passed about a hundred yards lower down; and two hundred yards below them the ELEVENTH and Count Nassau's Dutch forded the stream. The Earl of Antrim's Irish regiment was ordered to attack the ELEVENTH in flank as they issued from the water; but the gallant bearing of the musketeers of the regiments on the flanks, with the formidable array of pikemen in the centre, intimidated the Irish foot-soldiers, who could not be induced to attack HANMER's Regiment. A body of Irish cavalry charged the ELEVENTH as it gained the opposite side of the river, but was repulsed. The Irish troopers, including King James's life-guards, advanced to charge a second time, and a life-guardsman, who had formerly been a soldier in the ELEVENTH, galloped forward in front of his comrades, called a captain of the regiment by name and fired two pistols at him, which did not injure him, and two musketeers unhorsed the audacious life-guardsman and made him prisoner. A second and a third charge of King James's troopers were repulsed by the regiment, and the Irish being also overthrown at other parts of the field, they were driven from the banks of the *Boyne* and forced to make a precipitate retreat. The loss of the regiment was trifling on this occasion.

The regiment accompanied the army in the advance upon Dublin until it arrived at Finglass, where it was reviewed by King William, having six hundred rank

and file, all efficient soldiers, under arms. It was afterwards detached under Lieutenant-General Douglass against *Athlone*, but that fortress proving too strong and too well provided to be taken by so small a force, the troops rejoined the main army under King William on the march to besiege *Limerick*. The ELEVENTH were engaged in this siege, and after King William withdrew his army from before the place, they took part in driving a body of Irish troops from *Birr*, where they were quartered during the winter.

In December a small detachment of the ELEVENTH, also of Lord Drogheda's and Colonel Hambleton's regiments, with thirty dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Bristow, of the ELEVENTH, marched from *Birr* to co-operate in driving a body of King James's troops from *Lanesborough*. As this little detachment was on the march, it encountered fifteen hundred of the enemy, including several squadrons of horse. Undismayed by this host of opponents, the gallant Bristow formed his party into one column and continued his march. The opposing bands came rushing forwards with shouts as to certain victory, and opened an irregular fire of musketry at a distance; this producing little effect the Irish horsemen charged, but were speedily repulsed. A compact body of musketeers formed across the road, others pressed upon the flanks and rear of the column, and the hostile troopers spurred on their horses to the charge, but the steady valour and discipline of Bristow's party repulsed the irregular onsets of their opponents. After a fight of five hours' duration the British forced their way through their numerous enemies, and continued their march to *Mountmellick*, where they arrived that night, having had Captain Jeffreys, of the ELEVENTH regiment, and six private soldiers killed.

In the spring of 1691, when the army took the 1691

1691 field, the ELEVENTH were left in the county of Cork, to hold in check the Roman Catholics on that side of the country, and to secure the garrisons; they were consequently not at the siege of Athlone, the battle of Aghrim, nor the capture of Galway; but when the main army moved towards *Limerick*, they were withdrawn from their quarters to engage in the siege of that fortress. The regiment joined the army on the 16th of August, and took its turn of duty before Limerick, until the capitulation of that place, which terminated the war in Ireland.

1692 After taking part in delivering Ireland from the power of King James, the ELEVENTH were stationed in that country several years, which prevented them being engaged in the war with France.

1697 Hostilities were terminated by the treaty of Ryswick in 1697, and in 1699 the regiment was placed on the peace establishment; but the accession of the Duke of Anjou, (grandson of Louis XIV.) to the throne 1701 of Spain in 1701, in violation of existing treaties, rekindled the flame of war on the Continent, which was followed by an augmentation in the British army.

Major-General Sir John Hanmer, Baronet, died in 1702 the winter of 1701, and on the 12th February, 1702, the colonelcy of the regiment was conferred on Colonel James Stanhope, afterwards Earl Stanhope.

War was declared against France in 1702, and in 1703 the early part of 1703, the ELEVENTH were directed to hold themselves in readiness to proceed on foreign service. They embarked from Ireland in April, landed at Williamstadt in May, and joined the army commanded by the great DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, at Maestricht, shortly after the surrender of Bonn.

The British commander advanced against the French forces in position at Tongres, but they avoided a general engagement, and took post behind their fortified

lines, where the Dutch generals and field deputies 1703 would not consent to attack them. In August the Duke of Marlborough besieged the strong fortress of *Huy*, situate on the *Maese* above the city of *Liege*. After the capture of *Huy*, the city of *Limburg*, situate on the river *Wesdet*, in the Spanish Netherlands, was invested, and towards the end of September the Governor, with a garrison of fourteen hundred men, surrendered at discretion.

After taking part in the operations of this campaign, the regiment was selected to accompany Archduke Charles of Austria to Portugal, for the purpose of engaging in an attempt to place him on the throne of Spain by force of arms; the Archduke having been acknowledged as King of Spain by England, Holland, and several states of Germany.

The regiment sailed from Holland to Portsmouth, where it was detained by contrary winds, and after putting to sea, was forced to return to port. It set sail a second time, arrived in the *Tagus* in the early part of March, 1704, and landed at Lisbon on the 16th 1704 of that month.

From Lisbon, the regiment marched to the *Alentejo*; the King of Portugal being afraid to trust the protection of his frontier towns to his own troops alone, several British corps were placed in garrison, and the ELEVENTH FOOT, commanded by Colonel Stanhope, proceeded to the fortified town of *Portalegre*, situate upon the crest of a steep hill. Soon after his arrival at this place, Colonel Stanhope was seized with a severe illness, and was removed in a litter to Lisbon.

The designs of Mainhard, Duke Schomberg, commanding the British troops in Portugal, were frustrated by the tardy measures of the Portuguese, who found their country invaded by a numerous body of French and Spanish troops, under King Philip of Spain

1704 and the Duke of Berwick, before they were prepared to bring an army into the field. After capturing several towns, King Philip invested Portalegre, where the ELEVENTH Regiment, two Portuguese battalions, and some militia, were in garrison, under General Don Pedro de Figueto. The enemy dragged some cannon up an eminence, which was deemed impracticable, and which commanded the town. The inhabitants assembled in crowds insisting upon the immediate surrender of the place, and the governor yielded to their clamorous interference, delivering up his garrison prisoners of war.

1705 After remaining a short time in captivity, the ELEVENTH were exchanged, and they arrived in England in the spring of 1705.

On the 8th of May, 1705, Colonel James Stanhope was succeeded in the colonelcy by Colonel John Hill.

1706 By the care and attention of Colonel Hill, who was aided by a zealous body of officers, particularly by Lieutenant-Colonel Jasper Clayton, and Major Lewis Kemys, the regiment was speedily brought into a state of discipline and efficiency, and in 1706 it was selected to form part of an expedition against the coast of France, under General the Earl Rivers. The armament was, however, so long delayed by contrary winds and other causes, that the enterprize was abandoned, and the troops sailed for Portugal.

1707 The ELEVENTH landed at Lisbon, but in the beginning of 1707 they re-embarked and sailed for the province of Valencia in Spain; they landed at Alicant, and joined the British, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch forces commanded by the Marquis das Minas and the Earl of Galway, who commenced offensive operations in the early part of April.

After driving back several French and Spanish detachments, the allied army captured the town of *Villena*,

situate on a beautiful plain at the foot of a mountain 1707 on the confines of Valencia, and commenced the siege of the castle. While this was in progress, the French and Spanish forces, under the Duke of Berwick, advanced to *Almanza*, and the allied army, although much inferior to the enemy in numbers, advanced to give battle.

Having marched many miles along the rugged district of Murcia, under a hot sun, the soldiers arrived, fatigued with toil and faint from the excessive heat, in presence of their more numerous opponents, about noon on Easter Monday, the 25th of April, 1707, and immediately formed for battle. The Ninth, ELEVENTH, Thirty-sixth, and Lord Mark Kerr's (since disbanded) regiments, were formed in brigade under Colonel HILL, of the ELEVENTH, and posted in the left wing of the second line, having Minio's Portuguese dragoons in the centre of the brigade. About three o'clock the battle commenced, and for a short time Colonel Hill's brigade was not engaged; but Major-General Wade's brigade (Sixth, Seventeenth, Thirty-third, and Lord Mountjoy's) being attacked by nine French and Spanish battalions, the Ninth advanced to its support. The British and Dutch infantry in the centre broke the enemy's centre in gallant style, and two regiments penetrated to the walls of Almanza; but their formation had been broken in the advance, and being charged by the enemy's numerous cavalry, they were forced back in disorder and with serious loss; at the same time the main body of the British and Dutch infantry, which had broken the enemy's centre, was attacked by a number of fresh Spanish and French brigades, and forced back in confusion. Colonel HILL led the ELEVENTH, and Lord Mark Kerr's regiments forward at a running pace, to stem the torrent of battle, and enable the broken brigades to effect their retreat.

1707 Fiercely and resolutely did the two regiments encounter the advancing multitude, and for a few moments the progress of the enemy was arrested; but crowds of fresh opponents environed them, and being assailed by musketry, charged by cavalry, and attacked on both flanks, in front, and rear, at the same moment, they were overpowered and cut down with a dreadful slaughter. At that moment the left wing was beaten, the Portuguese cavalry had galloped out of the field without striking a blow, and the right wing was in full retreat. The gallant efforts of the ELEVENTH and Lord Mark Kerr's regiments had enabled a few corps to rally, and the surviving officers and soldiers of the two regiments extricated themselves from the crowds of opponents and joined the column; they were united with some Portuguese and Dutch, and retreated a few miles to the woody hills of Candete, where they were surrounded and forced to surrender prisoners of war. Such were the results of faint and wearied soldiers being hurried forward to engage superior numbers of fresh troops under an able general; but, notwithstanding these disadvantages, the British evinced their innate bravery, the Dutch behaved well, and had the Portuguese displayed equal courage the result must have been very different.

The regiment had Major Collingwood, Captains Swift, Carvell and Cramer, Lieutenants Fowke and Dowland killed; Captains Mortimer, Erwine, Woolsey and Hanmer, and Lieutenant Edwards wounded and taken prisoners; Colonel Hill, Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Milburn, Captain Yarbrough, Lieutenants Edwards, junior, Gwinn, Phipps, Burditts, Barnadine, Pain, Browne and Humphreys, Ensigns Mountjoy, Wakefield, Merchant and Knox taken prisoners. The number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed and wounded has not been ascertained.

A few officers and men of the regiment escaped 1707 from the field of battle and joined the cavalry with which the Earl of Galway had made good his retreat, at Alcira, and on the advance of the French and Spaniards under the Duke of Orleans, they retired to Tortosa, encamping on the banks of the river Ebro about two miles above the city: when the enemy passed the Ebro the regiment was removed to Tarragona, and afterwards to Las Borgues. Several men had joined from sick, absent, and command—others had escaped from the enemy, and towards the close of the campaign the regiment brought four hundred officers and soldiers into the field under Lieutenant-Colonel Jasper Clayton. It formed part of the force assembled to attempt the relief of Lerida, but a sufficient number of troops could not be collected for this service, and it marched back to Tarragona.

In the early part of the following year the regiment 1708 was ordered to transfer its serviceable men to other corps, and to return to England to recruit. It arrived at Portsmouth in the spring of 1708, and was joined by many officers and soldiers from prisoners of war.

Extraordinary efforts were made to recruit the regiment, and to bring it into a state of efficiency, which were attended with so much success, that in the summer it was reported fit for service, when it was selected to proceed to the Netherlands, to reinforce the army commanded by the celebrated John Duke of Marlborough. It landed at Ostend on the 16th of October; and when the Elector of Bavaria menaced the towns of Brabant, it proceeded by sea to Antwerp.

The regiment was in garrison during the early part 1709 of the campaign of 1709; but in a few days after the battle of Malplaquet, it was relieved by one of the regiments which had suffered severely in that action, and it joined the army in time to take part in the siege of *Mons*.

1709 Being the eldest British regiment employed in the siege, it was appointed to break ground, on the 26th of September, within one hundred yards of the enemy's palisades, when it suffered much from the fire of the garrison. Before the soldiers had completed their work, five hundred of the enemy sallied from the town, and attacking the grenadiers, who protected the workmen, put them into some confusion ; but the soldiers threw down their spades and pickaxes, drew their swords, and fell upon their assailants with such gallantry, that the French were driven over their own palisades with severe loss ; some of the soldiers of the ELEVENTH following the enemy over the palisades, were made prisoners. The regiment was supported on this occasion by Prince Albert's Germans ; it had Major Mortimer and Lieutenant Browne killed ; Colonel Hill, Lieutenant-Colonel Clayton, Captain Edwards, Lieutenants Franks and Humphreys, Ensigns Merchant, Berkeley, and Knox wounded ; and one hundred and fifty soldiers killed, wounded and missing. The siege was prosecuted with vigour, and the garrison surrendered on the 21st of October.

1710 The regiment passed the winter at Ghent ; in April, 1710, it took the field, and it was engaged in the operations by which the enemy's lines were forced at *Pont à Vendin* ; it was also with the covering army during the siege of *Douay*, and shared in the manœuvres by which the relief of this fortress was prevented. *Douay* having surrendered on the 27th of June, the regiment afterwards marched in the direction of Aubigny, and was encamped with the army at Villers-Brulin, during the siege of *Bethune*, which surrendered on the 29th of August. The French forces keeping behind a series of entrenchments, to avoid a general engagement, the allied army undertook the siege of *Aire*, and of *St. Venant*, at the same time, and both these fortresses were captured before the troops went into winter quarters.

After taking part in these captures, the regiment 1710 marched to Bruges, and it formed part of the garrison of that fortress until the following spring.

During the nine years which this war had been 1711 raging, the blood and treasure of Great Britain had been expended for the recovery of the Spanish monarchy for the House of Austria, without any attempt to gain any national advantage; but in 1711, an expedition was fitted out against *Quebec*, the capital of the French possessions in North America, and the ELEVENTH were withdrawn from Flanders to take part in the enterprise, the land forces being under the command of their colonel, Brigadier-General Hill.

The regiment embarked at Ostend in the beginning of April, and sailed to Portsmouth, where it remained on board the transports until the 28th of that month, when the fleet put to sea. On arriving in North America, the fleet called at Boston, and the soldiers were encamped a short time on Rhode Island; they were joined by two regiments of provincial troops, and re-embarking on the 20th of July, sailed on the projected enterprise.

As the fleet was proceeding up the river St. Lawrence (then called the river *Canada*), it became enveloped in a thick fog, and encountered a severe gale of wind, when the soldiers found themselves in the dangerous navigation of this immense river, in a dark and stormy night, with inexperienced men, collected on a sudden, acting as pilots. Eight transports crowded with troops were dashed upon the rocks, and nearly all the officers and soldiers on board perished. The ELEVENTH Regiment of Foot did not, however, sustain any loss. After this lamentable disaster, all thoughts of prosecuting the enterprise were laid aside; the regiment returned to England, and landed at Portsmouth in October.

The conditions of a treaty of peace having been 1712

1712 agreed upon between Queen Anne and the French monarch, Dunkirk was delivered up to the British by Louis XIV., as a security for the performance of the stipulations, and the ELEVENTH were selected to form part of the force, commanded by their colonel, Brigadier-General Hill, sent to take possession of that fortress. The regiment sailed from the Downs on the 7th of July, with the fleet under Admiral Sir John Leake; on the following day the troops landed at Dunkirk, relieving the French guards at the citadel.

1713 The regiment was stationed at Dunkirk in 1713; in
1714 the spring of 1714 it returned to England; and on the 1st of August, Queen Anne died, and was succeeded by King George I.

Peace having been restored, and the King quietly seated on the throne, the regiment proceeded to Ireland, and was placed upon the establishment of that country.

1715 In July, 1715, Brigadier-General Hill was succeeded in the colonelcy of the regiment by Colonel Edward Montague.

Soon after the accession of King George I., the partisans of the Pretender made strenuous exertions in his behalf, and the Earl of Mar summoned the Scottish clans to arms, and raised the Pretender's standard in the Highlands. On the breaking out of this rebellion, the regiment was withdrawn from Ireland, and it joined the troops encamped near Stirling, under the Duke of Argyle.

In the early part of November, the rebel army advanced towards the Forth, with the view of penetrating to England, and the Duke of Argyle marched from Stirling to *Dunblain*, for the purpose of opposing the progress of the insurgents. On the morning of Sunday, the 13th of November, the rebel host, ten thousand strong, was seen advancing in order of battle, and the King's troops, not mustering four thousand men,

moved forward to engage their opponents. The ELEVENTH Regiment was in the left wing of the Royal army; and at a critical moment it was ordered to make a change of position, and, while in the act of re-forming, it was attacked by a body of Highlanders of very superior numbers, and put into some confusion. The commanding officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Lawrence, was surrounded by several Highlanders, wounded, and taken prisoner; and the regiment suffered very severely. The ELEVENTH, with two other regiments, were cut off from the main army, and forced to fall back. In the mean time the right wing of the Royal army had overthrown the left wing of the rebels, and chased it from the field. Thus both generals had one wing victorious, and one wing defeated, and both claimed a victory; the rebels were, however, prevented penetrating southward, and were defeated in their object. The regiment had eight officers, and one hundred and eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers killed, wounded, and prisoners.

From the field of battle, the troops proceeded to Stirling, where they were again encamped.

The Pretender afterwards arrived in Scotland, but he found his troops dispirited, and his cause on the decline. The King's troops advanced in January, 1716, to attack the rebels, who instantly fled, and the Pretender, and some of the leaders in the rebellion, escaped to France.

After taking part in suppressing this rebellion, the regiment returned to Stirling, where it was stationed for some time.

The King of Sweden afterwards made preparations for a descent on Scotland in favour of the Pretender, and the ELEVENTH Regiment was detained in that part of the kingdom to oppose the invaders. When this project was frustrated, the King of Spain fitted out a fleet,

1718 and embarked troops to place the Pretender on the throne of Great Britain; but the Spanish fleet was dispersed by a storm. Two ships, however, arrived on 1719 the coast of Scotland, and on the 27th of April, 1719, four hundred Spaniards, and about a hundred Scots and English gentlemen, landed at Kintail, and encamped opposite the castle of Donan, where they were joined by about fifteen hundred of the clans.

The ELEVENTH Regiment formed part of a small force, assembled by Major-General Wightman, to march into the Highlands to attack the Spaniards and clans, and about four o'clock in the afternoon of the 10th of June, this force arrived at the Pass of *Glenshiell*, where the insurgents were in position, but they retired a short distance and formed for battle on the romantic mountain scenery in the Pass of *Strachill*. On arriving at the pass, the King's troops prepared for action; the grenadiers formed on the right, under Major Milburn; supported by the ELEVENTH Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Lawrence. The other corps also took their position, and at five o'clock in the afternoon, the signal for battle was given.

The infantry regiments climbed the rocky crags, and opened a sharp fire of musketry, at the same time the cavalry and artillery advanced along the road to force the pass. The rebels returned the fire, but when the King's troops closed upon them with the bayonet, they gave way, and were chased from rock to rock for three hours. On gaining the top of the hill, the Spaniards and Highlanders made a momentary stand, but a volley, a shout, and a charge with bayonets, dispersed them in every direction.

On the following day, the Spaniards surrendered prisoners of war; the Highlanders fled to their homes, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, the Earl of Seaforth, and other rebel leaders, escaped to the Continent.

This proved the last appeal to arms made by the 1720 partisans of the Pretender during the reign of King George I., and in the year 1721, the regiment returned 1721 to England: in 1722 it was encamped on Salisbury 1722 Plain, when it was reviewed by His Majesty and the Prince of Wales on the 30th of August, together with two regiments of horse, two of dragoons, and six other regiments of infantry.

On the 18th of May, 1728, the regiment was re-1728 viewed on Hounslow Heath by King George II., in brigade with the Twenty-third, and, according to the London Gazette, the two regiments "made a very fine appearance."

The regiment continued on home service, and on the 1738 decease of Colonel Montague, in August 1738, he was succeeded by Colonel Stephen Cornwallis, from the Thirty-fourth Foot.

War was declared against Spain in 1739; in 1740 1739 Charles VI., Emperor of Germany, died, and the succes- 1740 sion of the Archduchess Maria Theresa to the throne of Bohemia and Hungary was disputed by the Elector of Bavaria, who was supported by the King of France. The British monarch resolved to aid the House of Austria, and the ELEVENTH were selected to proceed on foreign service. They were encamped on Lexden Heath in 1741, and held in readiness to proceed abroad, 1741 but no embarkation took place that year.

In the summer of 1742 the ELEVENTH Regiment 1742 formed part of the army of sixteen thousand men sent to Flanders under Field-Marshal the Earl of Stair, and their commanding officer, Colonel Cornwallis, was appointed to the command of a brigade, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

From Flanders the regiment commenced its march 1743 for Germany, in February, 1743. Höchst on the Maine was selected as the point of concentration; but

1743 the roads becoming impassable from snow, the troops halted in Aix-la-Chapelle until April, when they proceeded through the Duchy of Juliers, and Electorate of Cologne, and crossing the Rhine, arrived at Höchst early in May.

On the 17th of May Brigadier-General Cornwallis died, and His Majesty promoted the Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, Robinson Sowle, to the Colonelcy, by commission dated the 21st May, 1743.

From Höchst the army removed to Aschaffenburg, where King George II. and His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland joined. On the 16th of June the army left Aschaffenburg, and as the troops marched along the banks of the Maine, towards Hanau, to join a body of Hanoverians and Hessians at that place, they were exposed to the fire of the French batteries posted on the opposite side of the river, and on approaching the village of *Dettingen*, in the Bavarian States in the circle of the Lower Rhine, a French army was discovered in order of battle to oppose the march.

King George II. commanded his army to form line and attack the enemy, and the ELEVENTH had the honour of distinguishing themselves under the eye of their Sovereign.

The French commenced the action, and after some severe fighting their cavalry charged and gained a temporary advantage over the British horse; but as the French squadrons approached the British infantry, two battalions changed front, and forming a line to admit the hostile horsemen, opened their fire with such effect, that the enemy's squadrons were destroyed. After this success the British and Germans continued to press upon their opponents, whom they overthrew and drove across the river Maine, with the loss of many officers and soldiers.

The regiment had eleven men killed on this occasion,

also Major Greenwood, Captain Lee, and twenty-eight soldiers wounded.

On the following day the army continued its march to Hanau, and the regiment was afterwards encamped a short time on the banks of the Kinzig. In August it marched towards the Rhine, passed that river above Mentz, and was engaged in operations in West Germany. The French General abandoned his lines on the Queich, when the Allies sent strong detachments to demolish the fortifications, and afterwards returned to Mentz, from whence the British troops marched in divisions back to the Netherlands for winter-quarters; the ELEVENTH Regiment forming part of the seventh division, under Major-General Howard.

During the campaign of 1744, the regiment served in Flanders and Brabant, with the army commanded by Field-Marshal Wade; it was encamped some time on the banks of the Scheldt, and subsequently advanced into the territory subject to France, penetrating to the vicinity of Lisle, but no general engagement occurred, and in the autumn it marched into quarters at Bruges.

From Bruges the regiment marched, in April, 1745, to the vicinity of Brussels, where it encamped; it subsequently proceeded through the forest of Soignies, and advanced with the army under His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, for the relief of Tournay, which fortress the French monarch had besieged with a force of very superior numbers. On the 29th of April the regiment took part in driving back the enemy's outposts, while preparations were making for attacking the French army, in its position at *Fontenoy*, on the following day.

Advancing at an early hour on the morning of the 30th of April, the regiment entered the plain in front of the opposing army, and as it prepared to attack the French position on the right of the village of *Fontenoy*,

1745 it was exposed to the fire of the enemy's batteries posted on the elevated grounds. Soon after nine o'clock the British infantry advanced in firm array, in the face of showers of grape and musketry, and by a gallant charge broke through the French lines; but owing to the failure of the Dutch, in their attempt on Fontenoy, the British brigades were forced to retire. Still anticipating victory, and hoping the Dutch might be induced to make a more determined effort, a second attack was ordered by the Duke of Cumberland, and British valour and intrepidity shone forth with distinguished lustre; the ELEVENTH were among the corps which broke the French lines, and gallantly contended for the victory, struggling with the opposing legions, and gaining signal advantages; but the Dutch again failed, and the English were forced to retire. The cavalry charged, but it was found impossible to force the French from their strong position, and the army withdrew from the field of battle, to Aeth.

The ELEVENTH had Captain Browne, Lieutenants Capel and Mowbray, Ensign Farrington, and forty-nine rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Tullikins, Major Montague, six serjeants, and one hundred and six rank and file wounded; Lieutenant Hackshaw, two serjeants, and forty-four rank and file missing.

From Aeth the regiment marched to the plains of Lessines; after the surrender of Tournay it was removed to Grammont, and it was subsequently stationed near the Brussels' Canal, where the army took up a position to cover Dutch Brabant; at the same time the French, by their superior numbers, captured several fortified towns.

Meanwhile Charles Edward, eldest son of the Pretender, had arrived in Scotland, and being joined by the clans, he was making a desperate effort to overturn the existing Government. This rebellion occasioned the regiment to be withdrawn from the Netherlands, to

confront the insurgent clans, and on its arrival in Eng- 1745
land it was ordered to form part of the force assembling
under General Ligonier, near Lichfield. It was after-
wards under the orders of the Duke of Cumberland, and
on the retreat of the clans from Derby, it marched in
pursuit. The Pretender having left a garrison in *Carlisle*,
the ELEVENTH formed part of the force which invested
that place, and obliged the insurgents to surrender before
the end of December.

After the flight of the rebels to Scotland, the regi- 1746
ment remained a short time in the north of England.

Colonel Robinson Sowle having been appointed to
the Third Marine Regiment (disbanded in 1748), the
command of the ELEVENTH Foot was conferred on
Colonel William Graham, from a newly-raised corps,
since disbanded, by commission dated the 7th of Fe-
bruary, 1746.

The rebel army having been overthrown at Culloden
on the 16th of April, and the insurrection suppressed,
the ELEVENTH Regiment received orders to return to the
Netherlands, and, after landing in Holland, it joined the
allied army, which was not sufficiently numerous to pre-
vent the French capturing several fortified towns. After
some time spent in defensive operations, Prince Charles
of Lorraine arrived and took command of the allied
army, and the ELEVENTH Regiment was employed in
several movements to check the progress of the enemy.

The army was formed in the plain near the city of
Liege, and the ELEVENTH and Nineteenth Regiments,
commanded by Brigadier-General Douglas, were posted
in the village of *Roucoux*, on the 11th of October.
About noon, a French army of very superior numbers,
commanded by Marshal Saxe, was seen approaching,
and General Sir John Ligonier came galloping into
Roucoux, and directed the ELEVENTH and Nineteenth
to take possession of a hollow way, and defend that

1746 post to the last extremity. At three o'clock in the afternoon the enemy commenced a heavy cannonade, and about fifty battalions rushed like a tempest against the three villages occupied by eight English, Dutch, and Russian battalions. The ELEVENTH and Nineteenth were assailed by a great superiority of numbers, but the two regiments stood their ground and repulsed their opponents with distinguished gallantry. A new line of combatants instantly rushed forward to supply the place of their repulsed companions, and the ELEVENTH and Nineteenth Regiments were again engaged in a desperate struggle with superior numbers. Sternly and manfully did the British soldiers confront the immense crowds which rushed upon them, and they succeeded in repulsing their assailants, but with serious loss, the ELEVENTH having two hundred men put *hors de combat*. A retreat was afterwards ordered, and the army crossed the Maese and encamped near Maestricht.

The casualty return of the regiment contained the following numbers: Lieutenant-Colonel Montague, Major Sowle, Captains Rawsthorne, Delgarne, and Desbrisay, Captain-Lieutenant Hackshaw, Lieutenants Sowle and Sale, Ensign Talbot, four serjeants, one drummer, and one hundred and seventy-five rank and file killed and missing. Captain Sir Henry Nesbit died of his wounds; Captain Bull, Ensign Nairn, one serjeant, and twenty-five rank and file wounded.

The army was afterwards encamped a short period in the province of Limburg, and subsequently went into winter-quarters.

1747 During the summer of 1747 the regiment was employed in garrison duty in Holland, and it took part in some defensive operations, but was not engaged at the battle of Val.

On the 29th of September, 1747, Brigadier-General Graham died, and on the 1st of December King George

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Colours of the Eleventh Regiment of Foot.

[To face page 35.]

II. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on Maurice 1747 Boeland, from captain and lieutenant-colonel Second Foot Guards.

In 1748, when preliminary articles for a treaty of 1748 peace had been agreed upon, a suspension of hostilities took place. The regiment remained in the Netherlands until the winter, when it returned to England.

The treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle having been rati- 1749 fied, the regiment was reduced, in 1749, to a low peace establishment.

On the 1st of July, 1751, a royal warrant was issued 1751 regulating the clothing and colours of every regiment, in which the facings of the ELEVENTH Regiment were directed to be of FULL GREEN *. The first colour to be the great Union; the second colour of full-green silk with the Union in the upper canton, and in the centre of the colour XI., in gold characters, within a wreath of roses and thistles on the same stalk. The drummers were directed to be clothed in full green coats, faced and lapelled on the breast with red.

The regiment remained in Great Britain, and in 1752 1755, when the misunderstanding with France respect- 1755 ing the extent of the British territories in America occasioned hostilities to be commenced, the establishment was again augmented.

In 1756 the strength of the regiment was increased 1756 to twenty companies, which were divided into two battalions.

On the 21st of April, 1758, the second battalion was 1758 constituted the *Sixty-fourth* Regiment, under Colonel the Honorable John Barrington, from the Second Foot-Guards.

During the summer of 1759 the regiment was en- 1759

* At what period the facings were changed from *lawney* to *green* has not been ascertained.

1759 camped at Chatham under Lieutenant-General Campbell.

1760 In the mean time the war had been prosecuted in America and Germany with varied success, and a body of British troops had been sent to the Continent to serve under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick in the defence of Hanover and of the territories of His Majesty's German allies. The ELEVENTH Regiment received orders to join the army in Germany; and embarking at Gravesend on the 12th of May, 1760, it arrived in the river Weser on the 22nd of that month; having landed at Bremen they marched up the country and joined the allied army at the town of Fritzlär, situate on the river Edder, in Hesse-Cassel, on the 17th of June, when the grenadier company was detached to form part of a grenadier battalion.

The regiment was commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmeley Scott, and leaving Fritzlär on the 24th of June, it took part in the operations of the army. It was encamped for some time at Saxenhausen, and subsequently marched towards Cassel and encamped near Kalle. The Chevalier de Muy having crossed the Dymel, with above thirty thousand French troops, and taken post near *Warbourg*, with a view of cutting off the communications of the allies with Westphalia, the army struck its tents and advanced towards the Dymel, where it arrived early on the morning of the 31st of July, and crossing the river formed on the heights of Corbeke. The Hereditary Prince of Brunswick made a detour with a body of troops and attacked the enemy's flank, at the same time the main body of the allied army advanced against the enemy's front, but the French commenced retreating. The British infantry were several miles from Warbourg when the battle commenced, but they hurried towards the scene of conflict with incredible speed. It was a hot summer's day; the ground to be

traversed was swampy and abounding with obstructions, 1760 and the soldiers exerted themselves so much that several men dropped down on the march*; and notwithstanding their efforts the enemy had retreated beyond the Dymel before they arrived at the field of battle. The grenadier company of the regiment had, however, an opportunity of distinguishing itself; it formed part of the first grenadier battalion, and was united in brigade with the Scots Highlanders. This brigade formed part of the force under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, which attacked the enemy's flank and "greatly distinguished itself, performing wonders †." The grenadier company of the ELEVENTH had six men killed, twenty-one wounded, and six missing.

After the battle of Warbourg the regiment was employed on the Dymel for two months, and on the 2nd of October it was detached, under Major-General Howard, towards the Lower Rhine to join the corps under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, who had invested Wesel, a town in the Duchy of Cleves. The regiment passed the Rhine on a bridge of boats about two miles below Wesel, and joined the Hereditary Prince about seven o'clock on the 15th of October.

Three hours after the ELEVENTH joined the camp, the army was put in motion to endeavour to surprise a numerous French force, under M. de Castries, encamped at Rhynberg; but it was found necessary to dislodge a corps posted in the convent of *Campen*, which occasioned some firing, and the French army being alarmed formed

* "General Waldegrave, at the head of the British, pressed the march as much as possible. No troops could show more eagerness to get up than they did. Many of the men, from the heat of the weather, and overstraining themselves to get on through morassy and very difficult ground, suddenly dropped down on the march."
—*The Marquis of Granby's Dispatch.*

† *The Operations of the Allied Army under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick*, p. 161.

1760 in order of battle. The action commenced before daylight, and was continued with great obstinacy for many hours; but it was found impossible to drive the French out of a wood of which they had possessed themselves, and the Hereditary Prince was obliged to withdraw from the field. The ELEVENTH were in reserve on this occasion and did not sustain any loss, but the grenadier company was sharply engaged, and had several men killed and wounded.

On the morning of the 17th of October the regiment moved towards Genderick, and the advance-guard of this portion of the allied army was attacked by the enemy. It was found necessary to remove the bridge across the Rhine lower down; this was completed on the 18th, and the corps passed the river.

The ELEVENTH were afterwards encamped near Brunnen; they left that station towards the end of October, and after several marches arrived at Klein Reckum, from whence the Hereditary Prince sent out detachments to harass the enemy's posts on the river Lippe.

1761 In February, 1761, the regiment was again in motion, and the allied army proceeded through a deep snow into Hesse-Cassel, driving the French troops out of their winter-quarters and capturing several strong towns, with extensive magazines of provision and forage; but afterwards withdrew to its former quarters.

After returning from this enterprise the regiment was permitted to repose in quarters until June, when it again took the field, and was formed in brigade with the Twenty-third and Fifty-first Regiments, under Brigadier-General Lord Frederick Cavendish. In July the army took post with its left on the river Lippe, the left centre, under the Marquis of Granby, at *Kirch-Denkern*, and the right extending towards Werle.

On the 15th of July the French attacked the troops

under the Marquis of Granby and gained a momentary ¹⁷⁶¹ advantage, when the ELEVENTH and other regiments of their brigade were ordered forward and the French were repulsed. The ELEVENTH Regiment was one of the corps directed to proceed to Kirch-Denkern to fortify and barricade the village. The fire of the skirmishers was continued during the night, and on the following day the enemy renewed the attack with additional forces, but was again repulsed with severe loss.

Although repulsed in their attacks on the allied army, the French generals had so great a superiority of numbers, that they were enabled to send out large detachments, which overran the country in almost every direction. This occasioned the ELEVENTH Regiment to be engaged in numerous defensive operations and skirmishes. The French army becoming separated, the regiment was engaged in an attempt to cut off one of their divisions posted at Eschershausen, under General Chabot. To effect this object the regiment marched with the other corps under the Marquis of Granby, against the French troops stationed at *Capelnhagen*, and dislodged them on the 5th of November. After performing this service the British regiments took post at Wickensen, to block up the defile leading to Eimbeck. General Chabot became apprehensive of danger, and marched his division towards Eimbeck, to join the forces under Marshal Broglio, but finding the defile of Wickensen occupied by the British, he fell back, and effected his escape by Stadt-Oldendorp.

The French division having escaped, the regiment joined the forces under the Hereditary Prince of Brunswick, at *Eimbeck*, where a sharp skirmish occurred. On the 7th of November it marched through a heavy snow to *Foorwohle*, where it encamped, but before this was completed, a French force approached, when the soldiers seized their arms and drove back their opponents with

1761 distinguished gallantry. On the 10th of November another skirmish occurred, and the regiment was subsequently encamped on the river Have, near Eimbeck, under Lieutenant-General Conway, until the end of that month, when it marched into quarters in the bishopric of Osnaburg.

1762 Leaving its winter-quarters, the regiment once more took the field to serve the campaign of 1762, and was formed in brigade with the Twenty-third, Thirty-third, and Fifty-first Regiments, under Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Pole, of the Welsh Fusileers. It was encamped at Brakel, on the 18th of June, and on the morning of the 24th of that month it advanced across the river Dymel, to take part in surprising the French army at *Groebenstein*, under Marshals d'Etrees and Soubise. As the French generals, deriving confidence from their numbers, were reposing in camp, suddenly the divisions of the allied army drove back their out-posts and attacked their camp, when they abandoned their equipage and made a precipitate retreat towards Cassel. General Stainville threw his division into the woods near *Wilhelmsthal*, to cover the retrograde movement; but this portion of the French army was surrounded in the wood, and nearly all the officers and soldiers were either killed or taken prisoners, two battalions only escaping.

After this success the regiment was actively engaged in numerous operations; it took part in dislodging several of the enemy's corps from formidable positions; and formed part of the covering army during the siege of *Cassel*, which place surrendered in the beginning of November. A suspension of hostilities took place soon afterwards, and the regiment went into quarters.

1763 A treaty of peace was concluded at Fontainebleau the thanks of Parliament were communicated to the army for its meritorious conduct during the war, and in

February, 1763, the regiment marched through Holland 1763 to Williamstadt, where it embarked for England. It mustered according to the embarkation return, twenty-eight officers, and seven hundred and twenty-eight non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and was the most efficient corps in the army.

On arriving in England the efficient state of the regiment occasioned it to be selected to proceed to the island of Minorca, which place was captured by the British during the war of the Spanish Succession, and ceded to Queen Anne at the peace of Utrecht; it was taken by the French at the commencement of the Seven Years' War, and restored at the peace of Fontainebleau.

The regiment did not land in England, but proceeded direct to Minorca, and was stationed on that island for seven years.

On the decease of Lieutenant-General Bockland, 1765 King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on Lieutenant-General William A'Court (who afterwards took the surname of Ashe), by commission dated the 21st of August, 1765.

The regiment was relieved from duty at Minorca, 1771 and arrived in England in July, 1771; it remained in South Britain until April, 1775, when it embarked at 1775 Plymouth for Ireland, where it was stationed during the whole of the American war.

General William A'Court Ashe died on the 2nd of 1781 August, 1781, and was succeeded in the colonelcy of the ELEVENTH Regiment by Major-General Francis Smith, from the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Tenth Regiment of Foot.

In 1782 county titles were given to regiments, in 1782 order to facilitate the procuring of recruits, and the ELEVENTH obtained the designation of the North Devonshire Regiment, at the same time the officers were directed to cultivate an intercourse with that part of the

1782 county, so as to create a mutual attachment between the inhabitants and the regiment.

1783 At the termination of the American war, the regiment was directed to proceed to Gibraltar; it embarked at Monkston, on the 9th of October, 1783, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Shawe, and arrived at Gibraltar in November.

1791 After commanding the regiment ten years, Lieutenant-General Smith died, and the colonelcy was conferred on Lieutenant-General James Grant, from the Fifty-fifth Regiment, by commission dated the 9th of November, 1791.

1792 The regiment remained at Gibraltar until the winter of 1792, when it returned to England, and landed at Plymouth in the beginning of January, 1793.

1793 In the mean time the French Revolution had taken place, and the injurious tendency of that event to destroy the harmony of society in other countries, and introduce anarchy and bloodshed, was become manifest. The French republicans beheaded their sovereign, and were guilty of such violent and imperious conduct, as soon involved Europe in war. Hostilities were commenced with the French republicans, and a detachment of five hundred men of the ELEVENTH Regiment was embarked on board the fleet under Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, to serve as marines or land forces, as the circumstances of the service might require. The fleet sailed to Gibraltar, where additional troops were put on board, and it afterwards proceeded to the Mediterranean.

A very powerful party, with principles favourable to monarchy, still existed in France, and although the republicans maintained their authority by the terrors of the guillotine, yet many patriots stood boldly forward in the cause of royalty; and an union was formed between the cities of Marseilles, Lyons, and Toulon, in favour of Louis XVII., which alarmed the ruling powers.

A republican army was sent against them, and Marseilles 1793 surrendered. The inhabitants of the celebrated port of *Toulon*, the principal station of the French navy, having proclaimed Louis XVII., and sworn to acknowledge his authority, instead of that of the democratical despotism to which they had been subject, a negotiation between them and Vice-Admiral Lord Hood, commanding the British fleet in the Mediterranean, terminated in their agreeing to give up the port of Toulon to the care of Great Britain until peace should be restored; but M. St. Julian, to whom the French seamen had given the command of their fleet, declared his resolution to resist. At twelve o'clock on the night of the 27th of August, a detachment of troops from the fleet, including a party of the ELEVENTH, or NORTH DEVONSHIRE Regiment, landed and took possession of the principal fort without molestation. A body of troops under Captain Elphinstone also took possession of Fort Malgue. The town of Toulon was occupied; but a republican army, commanded by General Carteaux, approached to wrest the port from the British power, and reduce the inhabitants under the democratic yoke.

On the 30th of August, Captain Elphinstone was informed that eight hundred of the enemy were strongly posted in the village of *Ollomilles*, and at three in the afternoon he marched with about six hundred British and Spanish soldiers to assail the adverse force. As he approached the village, the French endeavoured to gain possession of an eminence on their right, but were repulsed by a party of the ELEVENTH, and a few men of other regiments, under Captains Haddon and Wemyss. At the same time another party of the ELEVENTH, under Lieutenant Knight, distinguished themselves in defeating an attempt of the enemy to turn the left flank of the British column. When the main body approached the village, it was found occupied by the enemy. A

1793 deep ravine in front of the village had to be passed by a narrow stone bridge, defended by two pieces of artillery; a range of houses behind was crowded with musketeers, and higher up the hill appeared an old castle, defended by two guns and a numerous body of men.

After waiting in vain for some time, expecting the arrival of artillery, orders were issued to attack. The flanking parties kept up a sharp fire upon the enemy's artillery at the bridge, while Captain Moncrief of the ELEVENTH led the attacking column, under cover of the stone enclosures, to within two hundred yards of the bridge; and as the shades of evening were gathering over the scene, the British soldiers rushed forward upon their numerous opponents, with an energy and determination which overpowered all opposition; the enemy's formidable positions were forced in gallant style, and their routed troops fled, leaving their artillery and two stand of colours in possession of the victorious soldiers of the ELEVENTH and Twenty-fifth British Regiments and the Spaniards. This success was acquired at the expense of many valuable lives, and the loss of Captain Douglas of the ELEVENTH Regiment, a very brave and meritorious officer, was much regretted.

Captain Elphinstone stated in his despatch: "The column behaved with a degree of intrepidity worthy of imitation; but the credit of the day was chiefly derived from the great exertions and gallant behaviour of Captain Douglas, town-major, and it is with grief that I add, he was mortally wounded, and is since dead."

Additional troops arriving at Toulon, they were formed into two battalions of detachments; one was commanded by Captain Moncrief of the ELEVENTH, and the other by Captain Brereton of the Thirtieth Regiment; Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave commanded the two battalions.

At seven o'clock on the morning of the 1st of October, 1793, information was received that the enemy had gained possession of the summit of the mountain of *Farow*, and the necessity of an immediate attack being obvious, Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave collected a body of troops, and marched from Toulon at eight o'clock. Captain Moncrief of the ELEVENTH Regiment commanded the right division of the column, pushed across the mountain, and gained possession of *Pas de la Masque*. After a laborious march up precipices deemed inaccessible, and over rugged rocks, exposed to a burning sun, the troops arrived in the presence of the enemy, and preparations were made for the attack.

Captain Moncrief of the ELEVENTH led his soldiers up the grey rocks of Mount *Farow* with distinguished intrepidity, and after a few volleys, when the movements of the other divisions began to take effect, his men closed upon their opponents with the bayonet, and drove them from the heights. The French hurrying in much confusion down the cliffs, many of them were pushed over the edge of the precipice and killed. The enemy had nearly two thousand men engaged, of which number not more than five hundred escaped, the remainder having been killed by their opponents, or precipitated over the heights. The ELEVENTH Regiment had only two men killed, and six wounded.

The conduct of Captain Moncrief was highly commended by the commander of the forces, and it was stated in orders: "Lord Mulgrave is at a loss to express his sentiments of the intrepid spirit with which the officers and men encountered danger, and of the patience and fortitude with which they suffered fatigue, hunger, thirst, and the unavoidable inconveniences attending the difficult and pressing services to which they were suddenly called."

The French having erected three batteries opposite

1793 *Hauteur de Grasse*, which annoyed the shipping, a detachment of the troops composing the garrison of Toulon, advanced between twelve and one o'clock on the morning of the 9th of October, to storm the batteries. The advance-guard of fifty British soldiers, and ten Spanish grenadiers, commanded by Captain Stewart of the Twenty-fifth, Lieutenant Knight of the ELEVENTH, and a Spanish subaltern officer, being guided by a French deserter, (who answered all the sentries,) arrived at the entrance of the first battery undiscovered, and putting the sentry to death, rushed in and bayonnetted all who made resistance. The other batteries were afterwards captured in a very spirited manner, and the artillery, works, and ammunition were destroyed. Lieutenant Knight, and the soldiers of the ELEVENTH Regiment, evinced signal gallantry on this occasion.

At eleven o'clock on the morning of the 14th of October, Brigadier-General Lord Mulgrave discovered the army of General Carteaux formed in line to the westward of Toulon, and advancing from the hills towards the redoubts of Malbousquet and St. Antoine; when his Lordship assembled his garrison, amounting to about three thousand men, and formed for battle behind the river *Neuve*. Some high grounds preventing a clear view of the enemy, seventy British soldiers under Captain Weymiss and Lieutenant St. George of the ELEVENTH, with three hundred Piedmontese chasseurs, advanced to reconnoitre. This party took possession of the heights of Arennes, where it was attacked by a force of thrice its numbers, and, although it had received orders not to engage a superior body of troops so far in advance, yet the impetuosity of the British soldiers could not be restrained, and they boldly met their assailants, and repulsed them in a very spirited manner; but the French general sent forward additional forces, and the British and Piedmontese were so over-matched, that Lord Mulgrave detached a reinforcement to enable

them to retire. Captain Weymiss's men, however, were 1793 not intimidated by superior numbers, and they repulsed their assailants, whom they chased some distance before they could be induced to retire. After witnessing this specimen of British valour, the French general did not attack Lord Mulgrave's line behind the river Neuve. His lordship expressed in his despatch his regret at the too great impetuosity of the reconnoitring party, which might have involved him in difficulty, but he declared he had every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of Captain Weymiss and Lieutenant St. George of the ELEVENTH, and the commanding officer of the chasseurs.

On the following day, the enemy attacked *Cape le Brun*, when the ELEVENTH, and other corps in garrison again marched out, and a sharp cannonade ensued. During the night, a patrol was sent out under Captain Moncrief of the ELEVENTH, and was engaged with a body of French troops posted in a vineyard.

The French opened a battery on the heights of *Arenas*, which annoyed the British out-post at Malbousquet, and the detachment from the ELEVENTH formed part of a body of troops which issued from Toulon on the morning of the 30th of November, under Major-General David Dundas, to attack the battery. Passing silently across olive-grounds intersected with stone walls, and ascending a height cut into vine terraces, the troops succeeded in surprising the French, who were speedily driven from the battery; but an excess of ardour in the pursuit, led to disastrous results; following the retreating enemy at a running pace, the soldiers encountered a body of French infantry of superior numbers, and were repulsed. The ELEVENTH lost several men on this occasion*.

* In the French republican army which attacked Toulon in 1793, Napoleon Bonaparte (afterwards emperor of France) served as an officer of artillery, and received a bayonet wound in the thigh on the 30th of November.

- 1793 Some difficulty was experienced in defending Toulon with twelve thousand men of five different nations against an army of between thirty and forty thousand men; a circumference of fifteen miles having to be occupied by a line of posts which required nine thousand men for their protection. The republican army forced the line of posts, in the middle of December, at several places, and the evacuation of the port was resolved upon. The French shipping, magazines, and arsenal were set on fire on the 19th of December, and the troops went on board the fleet.
- 1794 After quitting Toulon preparations were made for attacking the island of *Corsica*, and on the evening of the 7th of February, 1794, the ELEVENTH and six other regiments went on shore on the island in an open bay in the Gulf of Fiorenza. *Convention Redoubt* being considered the key to the works on this part of the island, batteries were erected against it, and when the fire of the artillery had produced some effect, the ELEVENTH, commanded by Major Patrick Hely, were directed to support the storming party which captured the redoubt on the 17th of February.

After the loss of *Convention Redoubt* the enemy evacuated the town of Fiorenza, with the towers and batteries in the gulf, and the British undertook the siege of *Bastia*, an important sea-port and the capital of the island. The ELEVENTH embarked on board the fleet which sailed for *Bastia*, and the troops landing near the town, erected batteries under the direction of that gallant naval officer Captain HORATIO NELSON (afterwards LORD NELSON), of the *Agamemnon*. *Bastia* surrendered before the end of May, and was taken possession of by the detachment of the ELEVENTH Regiment, which was afterwards detained in garrison at that place, where the remainder of the regiment arrived from England.

Captain Reedsdale (who was wounded at the siege 1794 of Bastia,) and Lieutenant St. George of the ELEVENTH, were publicly thanked by Major-General Dundas and Admiral Lord Hood for resigning their staff appointments at Gibraltar and joining the regiment at Corsica.

An assembly of the Deputies agreed to unite the island of Corsica to Great Britain, which was performed with the customary solemnities, and the ELEVENTH, being in garrison in the capital, were under arms on the occasion.

The regiment was withdrawn from Corsica in the 1795 summer of 1795, and proceeded to Gibraltar; and in the spring of 1796 it returned to England. 1796

After occupying various stations in England, the 1798 ELEVENTH were quartered, in the spring of 1798, at Norwich, and afterwards at Yarmouth, under Lieutenant-Colonel Patrick Hely. At this period the French republicans had so exalted an opinion of their power, that they had made preparations for the invasion of England, which enterprise filled their imaginations with the most flattering ideas; but Great Britain was in too formidable a state of preparation, and the people too firmly united in the resolution to repel all invaders, to admit of a chance of success in this undertaking.

Flanders and Holland had become united with France, and the inland navigation of the Bruges canal afforded facilities of communication during these hostile preparations, which the British Government resolved to deprive the enemy of, and the ELEVENTH Regiment was selected to form part of a small force under Major-General Sir Eyre Coote, embarked for the purpose of destroying the basin, gates, and sluices of the Bruges canal. On the evening of the 18th of May the fleet approached the Flemish shore, and before daylight on the following morning the soldiers landed on the sand hills, three miles east of *Ostend*. Preparations were

1798 made for destroying the works; the grenadier company of the ELEVENTH was posted at the lower ferry to prevent any portion of the garrison crossing from the town, and the regiment was formed opposite the south-east front to secure a safe retreat to the troops if attacked. The gates and sluices having been destroyed, the troops returned to the sand-hills; but the wind had become so violent that it was found impossible to return to the fleet. Thus circumstanced the troops took up a defensive position and awaited an opportunity to re-embark, and the enemy assembled an overwhelming force from Ghent, Bruges, Dunkirk, and other places, and advanced against the small British detachment thus deprived of the power of retreating. The British soldiers passed the night on the sands exposed to a heavy rain, and at daybreak on the following morning they saw four strong columns of the enemy advancing against them. The action commenced with a heavy cannonade, and for two hours the British contended against their numerous assailants with distinguished resolution; but they were eventually overpowered and the survivors surrendered prisoners of war.

The ELEVENTH had their commanding officer (Lieutenant-Colonel Hely,) one serjeant and nine rank and file killed; two serjeants and twenty-eight rank and file wounded; Major Armstrong*, Captains Knight, Gibbs†, Sirce, Martin, and Evans, Captain-Lieutenant Aylmer, Lieutenants Hely, Grant, Campbell, Fenwick, Maxwell, Elton, Colyer, M'Lean, Newman, Ogilvie, and Armstrong, Ensigns Simpson, Miller, Clornie, and

* Some reports being circulated to the prejudice of Major Armstrong's character, he solicited investigation, was tried by a General Court Martial, and was acquitted.

† Major-General Sir Eyre Coote stated in his public despatch, that Captain SAMUEL GIBBS, commanding the light company of the ELEVENTH, "eminently distinguished himself."

McKenzie, Adjutant Blair, Surgeon Parlet, forty serjeants, sixteen drummers, and four hundred rank and file prisoners of war.

From Ostend the officers and soldiers of the 1799 ELEVENTH Regiment were marched prisoners of war to Douay and Fort l'Escarpe, and they remained in France until 1799, when they were exchanged and returned to England.

After its arrival from France the regiment was 1800 speedily equipped, brought into a state of efficiency, and sent, under the command of Major Samuel Gibbs, to the West Indies, where it arrived in April, 1800, and landed at Martinique.

A combination having been formed by the courts of 1801 Russia, Sweden, and Denmark, to support the principles of an armed neutrality, contrary to the stipulations of treaties, and injurious to the interests of Great Britain, the ELEVENTH were withdrawn from Martinique to engage in the attack of the Swedish and Danish islands in the West Indies. The regiment proceeded to Antigua, under the command of Major Gibbs, and sailed from thence on the 16th of March, 1801, with the expedition, commanded by Lieutenant-General Thomas Trigge, against the Swedish island of *St. Bartholomew*; some delay was occasioned by calms, but on the 20th the fleet approached the island, and the Swedish governor was soon forced to surrender.

At *St. Bartholomew* additional forces joined the expedition, and the ELEVENTH were formed in brigade with the first battalion of the Royals, and the second West India Regiment, under Brigadier-General Fuller. They immediately sailed against the Danish island of *St. Martin*, and on effecting a landing, the ELEVENTH took possession of Lee Hill, with the view of attacking Fort Chesterfield, near the town of Marigot. The artillery was dragged up the heights, and pre-

1801 parations made for the attack, when the governor surrendered.

From St. Martin the regiment proceeded against the island of *St. Thomas*, which surrendered, together with *St. John*, and their dependencies, on the 28th of March.

On the 31st of March the Danish island of *Santa Cruz* was taken. The object of the expedition having thus been accomplished, the ELEVENTH received the thanks of Lieutenant-General Trigge for their conduct during these services, and afterwards returned to Martinique.

1802 At the conclusion of the treaty of Amiens, in 1802, the captured islands were restored, and in September of that year, the ELEVENTH, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Donkin, was withdrawn from Martinique, and proceeded to the island of Dominica, where it arrived on the 17th of September.

1803 The regiment remained at Dominica until May 1804,
1804 when it embarked for Barbadoes, where it arrived in June, and after remaining a month at that island, it was removed to St. Christopher.

1806 At the island of St. Christopher the regiment remained two years; it had lost many officers and soldiers from the effects of climate during the six years it had been in the West Indies, and in July 1806, it embarked for England, under the command of Major James Foster, and landed at Deal on the 1st of October, from whence it was removed to Tiverton, where it passed the winter. Meanwhile exertions were made to recruit its diminished numbers.

1807 On the decease of General Grant, King George III. conferred the colonelcy of the regiment on General the Right Honorable Richard Fitzpatrick, by commission dated the 20th of April, 1806. This officer was removed to the Forty-seventh Foot, in February 1807, and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieutenant-

General Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet, from the Eighty- 1807
Fifth Regiment.

From Tiverton the ELEVENTH proceeded, in May, to Plymouth, where, in the autumn of this year, its effective strength was completed, by volunteers from the militia, to eight hundred officers and soldiers, with the view of its taking part in an expedition, the destination of which was not made known.

Important events were, at that period, taking place in Portugal. Napoleon had issued a mandate for shutting the ports of that country against British shipping, and not obtaining so perfect and speedy a compliance with his dictates as he desired, he sent Marshal Junot with an army, ostensibly to enforce obedience, but in reality to seize and imprison the Royal Family of Portugal, with a view to the division of that kingdom among other parties, to suit the French Emperor's interests. While negotiations were pending, a British armament was kept in readiness to act as circumstances might require; but when the Royal Family of Portugal, being alarmed at the approach of the French forces to Lisbon, embarked in vessels in the Tagus, and sailed, under the protection of a British naval force, to the Brazils, an expedition was sent under the command of Brigadier-General Beresford, to take possession of the Portuguese island of *Madeira*. The ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Foster (1000 strong), embarked at Plymouth on the 29th of November, together with the Third, or the Buffs, and sailed with the expedition under the command of Brigadier-General Beresford, which arrived in Funchal Bay on the 24th of December. Previously to the ships coming to anchor, an invitation was sent to the governor to surrender the island to the British, until the sovereignty of Portugal should be delivered from the control of France, which was agreed to. The

1807 troops landed immediately and took possession of the forts, and the ELEVENTH Regiment encamped a little to the west of Funchal, the capital of the island.

1808 The regiment remained in the island of Madeira during the year 1808.

A number of soldiers being permitted to volunteer from the English and Irish regiments into the ELEVENTH, the strength of the corps was so far increased, that a *second battalion* was formed, at Chapel Izod, near Dublin, under the superintendence of the colonel of the regiment, Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet, then Lieutenant-General on the staff of Ireland, and commanding the Dublin garrison. Lieutenant-Colonel Gubbins, from the Eighth Garrison Battalion, was appointed to the second battalion of the ELEVENTH Regiment, which was placed on the establishment of the army from the 25th of August, 1808.

The second battalion being completed to its establishment, embarked from Dublin, in October, for Liverpool, from whence it proceeded to Brabourne Lees barracks, in Kent, and was afterwards quartered successively at Chatham and Maldon.

1809 The war was raging on the Continent, and the armies of France and Austria were in the field, when the British Government prepared a formidable armament for the invasion of Holland, and for the destruction of the French shipping, arsenals, and dock-yards at Antwerp, with the view of creating a diversion in favour of Austria, and of reducing the enemy's naval power at the same time. For the purpose of taking part in this enterprise, the second battalion of the ELEVENTH embarked at Harwich, in July 1809, and sailing for the mouth of the Scheldt, landed, in the beginning of August, on the Dutch island of WALCHEREN, and encamped before *Flushing*. The siege of this town was terminated, on the 15th of August, by

the surrender of the garrison. The second battalion 1809 took a set of brass drums belonging to the 11th French Regiment, and enlisted the musicians of a Prussian band, which had belonged to a foreign regiment in the French service; these men joined with their instruments.

After the surrender of Flushing, the ELEVENTH re-embarked, and the expedition prepared to carry the design of capturing Antwerp into execution; but the delay had given the enemy time to collect a numerous body of troops, and the unhealthy climate of Walcheren had proved so detrimental to the constitutions of the soldiers, that disease to an alarming extent prevailed among them: under these circumstances the expedition returned to England. The second battalion of the ELEVENTH landed at Harwich, from whence it proceeded to Weely, and afterwards to Chelmsford. Captain Ferrall, Paymaster Hardy, and many non-commissioned officers and soldiers died of the Walcheren fever.

Soon after the French had forcibly seized on Portugal, the inhabitants took up arms against their invaders, and a British army, commanded by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, arriving in that country in 1808, overthrew the forces of the enemy in a general engagement, which was followed by a convention, and Portugal was delivered from the power of France. The British Government resolving to prosecute the war in the Peninsula, reinforcements were sent to Portugal, and the first battalion of the ELEVENTH was withdrawn from the island of Madeira to take part in the contest.

The regiment embarked at Funchal on the 8th July, 1809, under the command of Major Newman, landed at Lisbon on the 3rd of August, and encamped at Alcantara. While the regiment was on the voyage, the British army gained the battle of Talavera; but

1809 Sir Arthur Wellesley found himself opposed to such very superior numbers, that he was obliged to make a retrograde movement. The ELEVENTH were immediately ordered up the country; they embarked in boats from the Praco do Comercio, sailed up the Tagus to Valada, and were afterwards encamped near Niza, where they were inspected, on the 22nd of August, by Brigadier-General Crauford.

The regiment proceeded, soon afterwards, across the country towards Spanish Estremadura, and joining the army on the Guadiana, was inspected, on the 26th of September, by Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur Wellesley, at the camp about eight miles from Badajoz.

The regiment joined the fourth division, commanded by Sir Lowry Cole, and was formed in brigade with the Seventh Fusileers and Fifty-third, under Colonel Sir William Myers of the Seventh.

On the 25th of December, the second battalion sent a draft of three hundred men, with officers in proportion, to Portsmouth, for the purpose of embarking for Portugal, to join the first battalion.

1810 The first battalion passed the winter in quarters, near the confines of Portugal, where it was joined, on the 8th of March, 1810, by eight officers and two hundred and ninety-five rank and file from the second battalion.

While the second battalion lay at Chelmsford, the metropolis became much agitated in consequence of the House of Commons having ordered one of its members, Sir Francis Burdett, to be confined in the Tower, and the battalion was suddenly ordered to march to London. It was quartered in Bow and Stratford, until the commotions had ceased, when it proceeded to Kingston, where it halted until the arrival of the baggage, and afterwards marched to Portsmouth, from whence it embarked for Guernsey. On arriving at Guernsey, the

battalion was directed to proceed to Alderney to relieve 1810 the Eighty-ninth Regiment; it was encamped during the summer months, and in the autumn proceeded to the several barracks in the island. During the winter it relieved the Sixty-third Regiment at Guernsey; and Major Hely proceeding to Portugal, the command of the battalion devolved on Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Bradford.

Meanwhile the first battalion had been engaged in active operations in Portugal, where the British General had to contend with the very superior numbers of the enemy under Marshal Massena, who vaunted he would drive the English into the sea, and plant the eagles of France on the towers of Lisbon; but as the French host rushed boldly forward as to an assured conquest, suddenly the rocks of *Busaco* appeared bristled with bayonets, and studded with British colours. This formidable post was assailed by the legions of Napoleon on the 27th of September; but the furious onsets of the French soldiers were met and repulsed by the steady valour of the British, who stood triumphant on the contested heights. The ELEVENTH Regiment was in position on the top of the hill on this occasion, but did not sustain any loss.

Unable to force this barrier, the French Marshal turned it by a flank movement, and the British fell back to the lines of *Torres Vedras*, where the torrent of invasion was arrested in its progress, and the enemy viewed with astonishment and dismay a line of defence he dared not attack.

The ELEVENTH Regiment took part in several skirmishes with the enemy in front of the lines of *Torres Vedras*, in which it had several men killed and wounded. No attempt was made by the enemy to force the lines, and after remaining inactive upwards of a month, the French Marshal became fully impressed with the hope-

1810 lessness of the task he had undertaken, and he retreated on the night of the 14th of November to a position at Santarem to await the co-operation of the French divisions under Marshal Soult.

1811 While the first battalion confronted the French army in Portugal, the second battalion received orders to embark for Cadiz, and, in the middle of January, 1811, it sailed in two transports from Guernsey to Spithead, from whence it proceeded on its voyage, under the convoy of His Majesty's ship "Franchise," commanded by Captain Allen, but was forced by contrary winds to put into Plymouth. On the 20th of February the fleet again put to sea, and about three o'clock on the following morning, when off the Lizard Lights, one of the transports, the "John and Jane," having three companies of the ELEVENTH Regiment on board, was run down by the "Franchise" frigate. By this lamentable accident the regiment lost Captains McRae and Grigby, Lieutenants Ross and Fuller, Ensigns Clindinning and Handwick, and two hundred and eight men, women, and children. Ensign Duff, three serjeants, and nineteen rank and file, only were saved, by clinging to the rigging of the frigate; the master of the vessel, the mate, and three seamen were also drowned.

The fleet afterwards proceeded to Falmouth, where it remained some time wind-bound. On the 5th of March, the agent's boat, having sixteen persons on board, was upset alongside the head-quarter ship, when the three serjeants saved when the "John and Jane" was run down, and three seamen, were drowned.

In the second week of March, the convoy again put to sea, and on arriving at Cadiz, orders were received for the second battalion of the ELEVENTH Regiment to proceed to Gibraltar, where it arrived towards the end of the same month.

In the mean time the first battalion had continued

with the army in Portugal, and the French Marshal, 1811 being unable to maintain his position at Santarem, retreated on the night of the 5th of March, towards the frontiers of Portugal. The ELEVENTH advanced in pursuit of the enemy, and on the 3rd of April, part of the Regiment was engaged near *Sabugal*, but did not suffer much loss.

The French army was forced to retire into Spain; the torrent of invasion was thus driven back, and Lord Wellington stood victorious on the confines of the kingdom of Portugal, which he had successfully defended. The town of *Almeida* was in possession of the enemy, but the garrison was straitened for provision, and the fortress was blockaded to oblige the French to surrender; the ELEVENTH Regiment forming part of the blockading force.

Marshal Massena, having obtained reinforcements, crossed the frontiers of Spain for the relief of Almeida, but he was repulsed at *Fuentes d'Onor* on the 5th of May, and forced to retire. The ELEVENTH were in reserve during the early part of the action at Fuentes d'Onor; but were afterwards moved to the support of the Forty-Second Royal Highlanders, who were engaged with superior numbers; on the French seeing the advance of the regiment, they retired. The ELEVENTH afterwards resumed their post before Almeida. The French garrison, however, issued from the fortress during the night of the 11th of May, and passing between the intervals in the blockading troops, effected its escape with the loss of three hundred men killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

In the month of May, the Light Company of the second battalion was sent from Gibraltar, under the command of Captain Wren to *Tarifa*, to assist in the defence of that place. The garrison, including seven hundred Spaniards, consisted of two thousand five

1811 hundred men, under Colonel Skerret of the Forty-seventh Regiment. Tarifa was scarcely expected to make any resistance, being encircled by merely an ancient ~~archery~~ wall, connected by towers, without a ditch, and so thin as to offer no resistance even to field-artillery, yet by the bravery of its garrison it withstood the attack of a numerous French force, (from seven to eleven thousand men as stated by different authorities,) with a battering-train for nearly a month, and ultimately obliged them to raise the siege, after having driven the enemy from the walls in an attempt to storm the place, in which the French left the ground from the walls to their camp, literally covered with killed and wounded. Ten wounded officers who fell close to the walls were brought into the town. The light company of the **ELEVENTH** Regiment were engaged with the enemy in affairs of out-posts several times, and had some men wounded. On the 21st December, the light company under Captain Wren, surprised a French picquet, the whole of which they either bayoneted or made prisoners, for which gallant affair Captain Wren was thanked in general orders.

The next night the **ELEVENTH** light company were again employed against the enemy's advance, which they drove in; a French serjeant, seeing Captain Wren at some distance from his men, and accompanied only by Serjeant H. Jones, attacked them, he attempted to fire at the serjeant but his musket did not give fire; he then closed with and made a thrust at him, which Serjeant Jones parried, and ran him through the body. This happened in presence of both armies; the Frenchman was afterwards stripped by direction of Captain Wren, who presented his knapsack, &c., to Serjeant Jones, with his thanks for his gallantry, in presence of the company the same evening. On this occasion the **ELEVENTH** had three killed, and one officer, one serjeant (Jones),

and six men wounded. For the latter affair Captain 1811 Wren and the company were again thanked in orders*.

When Lord Wellington proceeded to Estremadura, to superintend the siege of *Badajoz*, the first battalion of the ELEVENTH formed part of the force left on the Agueda, under Lieutenant-General Spencer. Marshal Marmont, who had succeeded Marshal Massena, had re-organized the French army of Portugal, and he advanced with the view of co-operating with Marshal Soult, in raising the siege of Badajoz. On the 6th of June Marshal Marmont marched out of Ciudad Rodrigo, crossed the Agueda, and advanced in two columns, one upon *Gallegos*, the other upon *Espejo*, when the British fell back. Some skirmishing occurred, in which part of the ELEVENTH Regiment was engaged, and repulsed a body of French cavalry between Gallegos and Nava d'Aver.

The ELEVENTH regiment passed the winter in cantonments in Portugal, and in January 1812, when the English general, taking advantage of the dispersed state of the French troops, besieged *Ciudad Rodrigo*, the regiment was in reserve: this fortress was captured by storm on the night of the 19th of January.

The ELEVENTH now formed part of the sixth division in brigade with the Fifty-third and Sixty-first, under Major-General A. Campbell. The regiment was commanded by Lieut.-Colonel C. Cuyler. In February, the British troops commenced their march for the south, and crossing the Guadiana by a pontoon-bridge, they commenced the siege of Badajoz, the capital of Spanish Estremadura. The ELEVENTH Foot formed part of the covering army, under Lieutenant-General Graham, which advanced towards Llerena, and when Marshal

* Captain Robert Wren died of wounds received in action before Pampeuna, on the 30th of July, 1813.

1812 Soult put a numerous force in motion for the relief of the besieged fortress, they fell back on Albuera. Badajoz was captured by storm during the night of the 6th of April, before Marshal Soult could arrive to its relief, and on receiving information of its fall, he retreated. After the capture of this fortress the regiment returned to Portugal.

In April a detachment of the second battalion, from Gibraltar, occupied Ceuta, a seaport of Morocco.

The light company of the second battalion, which had been employed in the defence of Tarifa twelve months, returned to Gibraltar in May of this year.

Having captured the two principal fortresses on the frontiers of Spain, the British commander was prepared to penetrate that kingdom, and he crossed the Agueda on the 13th of June, advanced upon the Tormes, and passing that stream on the 17th, at the deep fords of Santa Martha and Los Cantos, entered Salamanca, to the great joy of the inhabitants. As the army took up a position in the mountains of St. Christoval, the sixth division, of which the ELEVENTH Regiment formed part, besieged the three forts of Salamanca, which the French had erected on the ruins of a number of colleges and convents, which had been destroyed for their construction, and garrisoned with eight hundred men. The principal fort, called *St. Vincente*, was situate on a perpendicular cliff overhanging the river Tormes; the other two, called *St. Cajetano* and *La Merced*, were erected on high ground, but were smaller.

On the 19th of June seven guns opened on St. Vincente; on the 20th more artillery arrived, the wall was broken through at one point, a huge cantle of the convent, with its roof, went to the ground, crushing many men, and exposing the inside of the building. Carcasses were immediately thrown in at the opening, but the French extinguished the flames, and maintained their ground.

The siege of the forts occasioned Marshal Marmont 1812 to advance at the head of a well-appointed army for their relief; but he found the British general too strongly posted to admit of a chance of success. At ten o'clock, on the 23rd of June, an attempt was made to capture St. Cajetano and La Merced by escalade, but it failed. The ELEVENTH lost a few men on this occasion. The siege was afterwards suspended for want of ammunition; but on the 26th of June the cannonade re-opened, and St. Vincente was set on fire in several places. The garrison extinguished the flames, the combat was continued during the night, and on the following morning the convent was again in a blaze; the breach in St. Cajetano was also improved, and a fresh storming party was assembled, when the French hoisted a white flag. A negotiation ensued; but the Duke of Wellington, believing it to be an artifice to gain time, ordered the storming party to advance. The soldiers of the ELEVENTH and other corps rushed forward and captured the convents; taking seven hundred prisoners, thirty pieces of cannon, and extensive stores of provision, arms, and clothing.

The regiment had one serjeant and six soldiers killed; Lieutenant Prideham and Turnbull died of their wounds; Captain Teale, one serjeant and twenty-six rank and file wounded. Lance-corporal French, of the ELEVENTH, who was wounded on the 23d June, was sent to the rear, but as soon as his wound was dressed, he returned to his company at his own request, and continued under a severe fire the whole of the day.

Marshal Marmont, having heard of the capture of the forts, retreated and took up a position behind the Douro; the allied army advanced to the opposite bank of the river, and for two weeks the soldiers were permitted to repose: the weather was fine, the country rich, rations regular, and the underground wine-cellars

1812 of Rueda were so immense and well stocked, that, notwithstanding the freedom with which the wine was drank, no sensible diminution of quantity was made. In the middle of July the French general passed the Douro, and a series of manœuvres brought both armies back to the vicinity of *Salamanca*.

On the 22d of July the hostile armies confronted each other; two rugged rocks, called the Arapiles, stood at a little distance to the English right; a body of French troops was seen approaching them, when the Seventh Portuguese Caçadores was ordered to take possession of them, but the French soldiers ran and seized the first, and the Portuguese gained possession of the other. The ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, formed part of the force assembled upon the inward slope of this rocky height.

As Marshal Marmont manœuvred, his troops became too much extended to support each other, and Lord Wellington took advantage of the error, and commenced the battle. The ELEVENTH Regiment moved forward from behind the rocky heights, and supported the attack.

At a critical moment, the sixth division, commanded by Major-General Clinton, was ordered to the front; it advanced under a heavy fire of artillery and musketry, and was soon engaged in a desperate struggle. The ELEVENTH and Sixty-first Regiments highly distinguished themselves on this occasion; and the gallant effort made by the sixth division at that time, changed the current of the battle, and the French were forced from the ground*.

* "The men of General Hulse's brigade, which was on the left, "went down by hundreds; and the Sixty-first and ELEVENTH "Regiments won their way desperately, and through such a fire as "British soldiers only can sustain."—*Colonel Napier's History of the "Peninsular War*, vol. v., p. 176.

Towards the close of action, when the shades of 1812 evening were gathering over the scene of conflict, and the legions of Napoleon were retreating in much disorder, the French division, commanded by General Maucune, made a very determined stand to cover the retreat of the broken battalions, and the sixth British division was ordered to ascend a steep acclivity, and attack Maucune's regiments. The soldiers of the ELEVENTH, and other regiments of the sixth division, moved steadily forward, and were soon engaged in a desperate musketry action in the dark. The difficulty of the ascent gave the French division, formed on the summit, a decided advantage; but the British pressed onward with the most heroic bravery, and Maucune's battalions were forced from the height*. This was the last stand made by the French on that memorable day, and, being overpowered at every point, they fled in confusion across the Tormes.

On this occasion the ELEVENTH Regiment lost Ensign Scott, four serjeants, and forty rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, Major McGregor, Captains Porter, Hamilton, and Gauly, Lieutenants (Donovan, Rynd, both died of their wounds,) Williams,

* Colonel Napier describes this attack as follows: "Assisted by a brigade of the fourth division, the troops then rushed up, and in the darkness of the night the fire showed from afar how the battle went. On the side of the British a sheet of flame was seen, sometimes advancing with an even front, sometimes pricking forth in spear heads, now falling back in waving lines, and anon darting upwards in one vast pyramid, the apex of which often approached, yet never gained the actual summit of the mountain; but the French musketry, rapid as lightning, sparkled along the brow of the height with unvarying fullness, and with what desperate effects the dark gaps and changing shapes of the adverse fire showed too plainly. Yet when Pakenham had again turned the enemy's left, and Foy's division had glided into the forest, Maucune's task was completed, the refulgent crest of the ridge became black and silent, and the whole French army vanished, as it were, into darkness."

1812 Stephens, Daniel, Walker, Smith, Stewart, Gethen, and Reed, fourteen serjeants, and two hundred and sixty-seven rank and file wounded, out of four hundred and twelve men under arms on this occasion. Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler was rewarded, for his gallantry on this occasion, with a gold medal, and the Royal authority was afterwards given for the ELEVENTH, OR NORTH DEVONSHIRE Regiment to bear the word SALAMANCA, on its colours, to commemorate its conduct at this battle.

The total loss of the British army at Salamanca was three thousand and twenty-seven officers and men killed and wounded, of which number the sixth division, in which the ELEVENTH were, lost one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight! or about two-thirds of the whole. The following is the official return: Cavalry, two hundred and fifty-eight; Artillery, fourteen; first division sixty-nine; third, four hundred and fifty-six; fourth, five hundred and thirty-seven; fifth, four hundred and sixty-four; sixth, one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight; seventh, one hundred and nineteen; Light, twenty-nine; Portuguese, two thousand and sixty-nine. The French lost twelve thousand four hundred and thirty-five, twelve guns, and two eagles. Of General Hulse's brigade, consisting of the ELEVENTH, Fifty-third, and Sixty-first, but nine officers and three hundred remained, which were formed next day into one battalion.

The remains of the ELEVENTH Regiment, consisting of four officers and about sixty-seven men, several of whom were slightly wounded, being formed into a little square after the action, were addressed as follows, by Major-General Hulse. "Major Newman, it is impossible for me to find words to express my admiration of the glorious conduct of your regiment this day, but let every individual of the corps conceive

"every thing that is gallant and brave, and apply it to 1812 himself."

The following is a copy of the General's order on taking leave of his brigade soon after:—

"BRIGADE ORDERS.

"*Pedriga, Spain, July 31st, 1812.*

"His Excellency the Commander of the Forces
"having been pleased to remove Major-General Hulse
"to the command of a brigade in the fifth division,—

"The Major-General cannot take leave of the officers and soldiers, composing the brigade he has had the honour to command for nearly two years, without assuring them how fully satisfied he has ever been with their excellent conduct, both in quarters and in the field.

"The Major-General wishes most pointedly to confess, how much he feels indebted to them for the great steadiness, and determined courage, displayed in the action of the 22nd instant (Salamanca), which will ever be to him a source of the greatest pride in having had the honour to command them on that glorious day.

"Never did British troops acquit themselves in a more gallant style; and Major-General Hulse confidently hopes all will accept his highest thanks for their exemplary conduct, and warmest wishes for their future welfare."

The right of the regiment suffered much more than the left, and the light company less than the others; only one serjeant (Duffy) and two men of the grenadier company remained, the three officers were all wounded, and one of them, Lieutenant Donovan, died in a few days after.

A round shot (probably fired at the colours,) took the heads off the two serjeants, posted between the colours, and of a black man who beat the cymbals in the

1812 band, and who was in rear of them, without injuring either of the officers carrying the colours; one of them (Ensign Scott) was afterwards killed. So fast did the men fall, that it appeared as if not one would be left; it was remarked with what steadiness the men closed, without orders, to the centre as vacancies continually took place, the supernumeraries were soon disposed of.

The ELEVENTH took a large green standard without an eagle, which Lord Clinton brought to London when conveying the despatch of the victory. It probably was borne by one of the foreign regiments in the French service.

The regiment also took a battery of the enemy at the close of the day.

The hundred and twenty-second French Regiment was opposed to the ELEVENTH on this day; they went into action with two battalions, two thousand two hundred strong, and on the next day they only mustered about two hundred men, some of whom, of course, were prisoners.

Lieutenant Smith says, "The advance of the brigade was so rapid, that very many of a body of rifle-men, more numerous than the British, covering the retreat of the main body of the defeated enemy, had not time to get out of our way, threw themselves on the ground as dead, and were run over. It was known that many of them fired at the back of the advancing line. One, it is certain, drove his bayonet through the back of a grenadier of the ELEVENTH, and before he could withdraw it, he was cut down by Brigade-Major Cotton who was following the regiment on foot, his horse having been killed, and in that position both lay dead."

The regiment followed the broken remains of the French army to Valladolid, which city was taken possession of on the 30th July. Lord Wellington afterwards

marched to Madrid with the main body of the army, 1812 leaving several corps, of which the ELEVENTH Regiment was one, on the Douro. The ELEVENTH were stationed at Ceullar, in Old Castile, a small town situate on the declivity of a hill, on the top of which stood an old castle. During the absence of Lord Wellington at Madrid, the broken remains of the French army were re-organized and reinforced, and returned to Valladolid; when the ELEVENTH withdrew from Ceullar to Arevalo. The allied army returning from Madrid, the French were driven from Valladolid a second time, and followed down the fruitful and beautiful valleys of the Pisuerga and Arlanzan rivers. These valleys being particularly favourable for a retreating army, the French general took up numerous defensive positions, which were turned by flank movements, and the enemy was driven beyond the city of Burgos.

The *Castle of Burgos* and its numerous outworks bristled with cannon, inclosed a rugged hill, between which and the river the city was situated. In this fortress eighteen hundred infantry, besides artillery, were in garrison, under General Dubreton, a very bold and skilful officer. The ELEVENTH Regiment commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, formed part of the force engaged in the siege of Burgos Castle, which was performed by the first and sixth divisions. The place was invested on the night of the 19th of September, when a horn-work, which covered the lower wall of the castle, was stormed and carried. Batteries were erected; but an attempt made by the besiegers to establish themselves on the outer wall and first line of the field-works, was repulsed on the 29th of September; it was repeated with better success on the 4th of October, but the heavy fire of the garrison rendered it impossible for the assailants to maintain their ground. Another attempt was made on the 18th of October, but failed.

- 1812 During the different assaults, Ensign M'Dowell lost his right arm, and numbers of men were killed and wounded. Serjeants Davis and Chapman, and Corporals Feales and Henderson, were noticed in brigade orders for their daring gallantry at the storm of the castle on the night of the 29th September. The three former were afterwards killed.

In the mean time, the concentration of the enemy's forces of very superior numbers rendered it impossible for the British commander to maintain his forward position; the siege of Burgos Castle was consequently raised, and the army retreated on Salamanca, and afterwards on Ciudad Rodrigo. The ELEVENTH Regiment shared, in common with the whole army, in the privations and sufferings of this retrograde movement, and afterwards went into quarters in Portugal.

- 1813 In the middle of March, 1813, the head-quarters of the second battalion, with the whole of the battalion companies, embarked from Gibraltar for the Spanish port of Ceuta on the coast of Morocco. The flank companies remained at Gibraltar, and lost Lieutenant Calvert, three serjeants, and fourteen rank and file, of the epidemic fever which broke out in the garrison this year.

The first battalion took the field in May, and passing the confines of Portugal was engaged in operations in Spain. The progress of military preparation had placed the British general at the head of a formidable army, and he penetrated the interior of Spain, overwhelming the barriers of resistance with a power which the enemy could not withstand. The allied army followed the retreating enemy in full career, passing rivers, climbing mountains, traversing wild and romantic regions, penetrating with adventurous energy deep narrow valleys and rugged defiles, and forcing the enemy back upon Vittoria, where he concentrated his nume-

rous bands. The army penetrated Spain for several hundred miles. The sixth division, of which the ELEVENTH Regiment formed part, was left at Medina de Pomar to cover the march of the magazines and stores. The ELEVENTH were thus prevented sharing in the battle of Vittoria on the 21st of June, when the French army was driven from its ground with the loss of its artillery, baggage, and many officers and soldiers. The regiment was, however, not long detained from the theatre of more active operations; it advanced from Medina de Pomar and arrived at Vittoria on the 22nd of June. In a few hours after the regiment entered the town, a body of French troops, commanded by General Clausel, approached that place from Logroño, being ignorant of the result of the battle on the preceding day, but ascertaining that the main body of their army had been defeated, they made a precipitate retreat back to Logroño. The ELEVENTH formed part of the force sent in pursuit of this portion of the French army, but General Clausel fell back upon Saragossa and effected his escape with his troops by the pass of Jaca.

The British general blockaded the fortress of Pampeluna, besieged St. Sebastian, and took up a position with the covering army in the *Pyrenees*; the ELEVENTH Regiment were posted at the town of San Estevan, situate behind the chain of mountains occupied by the seventh and light divisions. Marshal Soult, having re-organized the French army, advanced to drive the British out of the mountains and to relieve Pampeluna: he attacked the van of the covering army on the 25th of July, and the British fell back to a position in front of Pampeluna. The ELEVENTH were withdrawn from St. Estevan at daylight on the morning of the 27th of July, and they arrived at Olague, in the valley of Lanz, about one o'clock; at four they resumed their march for Lizasso, where they were detained by a heavy storm

1813 of wind and rain, but were again in motion at daylight on the 28th of July with the other regiments of the sixth division.

The battle had commenced, and the French divisions, under General Clausel, were developing their attack, when suddenly a brigade of the sixth division appeared on the crest of the mountains, and drove back the French flankers, and the division emerging from behind the mountains formed in order of battle across the valley of Lanz, resting its right on Oricain, and its left on the heights on the left of the valley. Scarcely had the sixth division taken its post, when it was attacked by a large force of the enemy which had been assembled in the village of Sauroren. The enemy was, however, encompassed and assailed with musketry on both flanks and in front, and forced back with loss. The ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, was sharply engaged on this occasion. A fierce battle raged on the mountain top, the sixth division gained ground in the valley of Lanz, and finally the French were repulsed at all points. On the following day both armies maintained their ground, but on the 30th of July the British general attacked the French divisions and drove them from their positions with severe loss; on which occasion the ELEVENTH Regiment took part in capturing the village of Sauroren.

The regiment had eight rank and file killed; Captain Wren died of his wounds; Lieutenants Moore, Christian, Daniel, and Duff, and nearly a hundred men were wounded. Lieutenant-Colonel Newman received a medal for his conduct on this occasion, and the Royal authority was granted for the regiment to bear the word "PYRENEES," on its colours to commemorate its gallantry in the actions in the mountains, where British valour was so conspicuous.

The regiment advanced along the wild regions of the

Pyrenees in pursuit of the French army, and it was 1813 afterwards employed in the valley of Bastan guarding the Puerto de Maya.

At the end of August, Marshal Soult attacked the allied army in the mountains, with a view of creating a diversion in favour of the fortress of St. Sebastian, when part of the ELEVENTH was engaged, and had Lieutenant Richardson and one soldier killed, one serjeant and seven rank and file wounded. This officer had been noticed for his distinguished bravery on previous occasions by Major-General Lambert, commanding the brigade.

At the storming of San Sebastian on the 31st of August, the French colours on the cavalier were torn down by Lieutenant Gethin, a volunteer from the ELEVENTH Regiment.

On the 7th of October part of the allied army crossed the *Bidassoa*, on which occasion the sixth division made a demonstration on the right of Urdax and Zagarumurdi, to create a diversion in favour of the passage of the river. The ELEVENTH Regiment took part in this operation, but did not sustain any loss.

A formidable line of fortifications constructed by the enemy on the NIVELLE river, was attacked on the 10th of November; during the action the sixth division passed the stream, drove in the enemy's piquets, and bent its march along the right bank towards the bridge of Amotz. It made a very gallant attack on the right of the enemy's position behind Ainhoe, turning the ravine which covered the line of redoubts, driving the French soldiers from the works protecting the approach to the bridge, and afterwards wheeling to the right, moved against the nearest redoubt. The ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, carried the redoubt, forcing the French garrison to make a precipitate retreat. The enemy was driven

1813 from his strong works with very severe loss, and was pursued by the victorious allied army.

The Regiment had been marching and fighting for twenty-four hours without intermission. The brigade was led into action by General Lambert, who was in advance of it, cheering with his hat off, and the ELEVENTH by Lieutenant-Colonel Newman in the same manner.

The Regiment had three soldiers killed; Brevet-Major Teale, Captain Turner, Lieutenants Gethin, Ffennell, and Moulds, Ensign Trimble, and thirty-eight rank and file wounded; three rank and file missing. A medal was conferred on Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, and the gallant conduct of the regiment was rewarded with the word "NIVELLE" on its colours, as a mark of Royal approbation.

After this brilliant action the operations of the army were delayed by snow and rain, and the soldiers were allowed a short period of repose; but the weather having improved, the British commander crossed the *Nive* on the 9th of December, and drove the French into their fortified camp at Bayonne. The ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, passed the river at Ustaritz, and took part in driving back General d'Armagne's French brigade. The light company was engaged with the enemy on the heights of Villefranque, and carried the village of that name, in which service it had two soldiers killed; Lieutenant Dolphin, one serjeant, and fifteen rank and file wounded.

On the three following days, the French issued from their camp and attacked the allied army. During the action on the 10th of December, the ELEVENTH passed the river again by bridges of communication; but was not seriously engaged.

On the 13th some sharp fighting took place at *St. Pierre*, where the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir

Rowland Hill, had to contend with superior numbers, 1813 and the ELEVENTH Regiment was one of the corps ordered forward for their support. It crossed the Nive at daylight, and appeared, during the action, on the commanding mount in front of St. Pierre. The French fell back fighting and the British followed, plying them with musketry.

In the actions which followed the passage of the Nive by the British army, the ELEVENTH earned the honour of bearing the word "NIVE" on their colours, and their commanding-officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Newman, was rewarded with a clasp, in addition to the honorary distinctions previously granted.

On the night of the 16th of January, 1814, Captain Gualley being on piquet with the grenadier company of the ELEVENTH, in front of Bayonne, determined on surprising a French outpost near him. He sent forward Serjeant Duffy and a file of men, who bayoneted the two advanced sentries, without any alarm being given. Lieutenant Dunkley and Serjeant Pike, both active and intelligent men, jumped across the moat, within which the French were, killed the sentinel, who was nearly asleep, and then assisted the men up out of the moat, who had mounted on each others' shoulders: they rushed forward and got between the arm-rack (which was outside the barrack,) and the French soldiers, who were all made prisoners, excepting six who resisted and were killed. Their arms and accoutrements were thrown into the fosse, and upwards of two hundred prisoners marched into the British lines by forty men. Captain Gualley (himself a French emigrant,) was thanked in brigade orders, and the brevet rank of Major was conferred on him for his gallantry on this occasion.

The severity of the season obliged the allied army to remain for several weeks in cantonments; but early in February 1814, the ELEVENTH, and other Regiments

1814 of the sixth division, relieved the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill in the blockade of Mousserolles, situate between the rivers Nive and Adour, close to the enemy's works in front of Bayonne, preparatory to the commencement of offensive operations. The Regiment formed part of the blockading force before *Bayonne* for several days; but was relieved from that duty on the 21st of February, and advanced up the country. On the 24th of that month, it passed the Gave d'Oleron, between Monford and Laas, and the French army concentrated at *Orthes*. The ELEVENTH crossed the Gave, near Bereux, at daylight on the 27th of February, and advanced towards the enemy, who was discovered in order of battle.

Moving along the great road from Peyrehorade to *Orthes*, with the troops under Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton, the ELEVENTH Regiment was destined to take part in the attack of the heights on which the enemy's centre and left were placed. It was commanded on this occasion by Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, and its gallant bearing at the forcing of the centre of the enemy's position, was afterwards rewarded with the Royal authority to bear the word "*ORTHEs*" on its colours: a gold medal was also conferred on its commanding officer.

The ELEVENTH Regiment shared in the operations by which the French army was driven back upon *Toulouse*, where Marshal Soult had constructed extensive works for the defence of the town. The Regiment was sharply engaged in the attack of the enemy's position on the 10th of April. On the morning of that day it crossed the river *Ers*, and formed part of the column under Marshal Beresford, which carried *Montblanc*, then moved along most difficult ground, exposed to a severe fire, in a direction parallel to the enemy's fortified position, turned the flank of that position, formed line, and advanced to the attack with signal gallantry. By a

determined effort, the heights on the enemy's right were 1814 carried, and the redoubt, which covered and protected that flank, was captured. The British took post on the same heights with their opponents, and, on the arrival of the artillery from Croix d'Orade, advanced along the ridge, and carried the two principal redoubts and fortified houses in the enemy's centre. The French made a desperate effort to regain the redoubts, but were repulsed; they were also driven from the two redoubts and entrenchments on the left, and the whole of the heights was occupied by the allied army. The ELEVENTH Regiment had the honour of sharing in this brilliant success at this part of the field, and the word "TOULOUSE," inscribed on its colours, commemorates its distinguished gallantry on this occasion. Its commanding-officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, was also rewarded with an honorary distinction.

At Toulouse, as at Salamanca, the sixth division (here under the direction of Marshal Beresford,) had the distinguished honor of restoring the battle to the British at a most critical moment, when every thing was in confusion in other parts of the field, and in both instances, the brigade, consisting of the ELEVENTH, Fifty-third, and Sixty-first Regiments, which led the division, turned the tide of victory against the French, and had the most difficult part to perform. General Lambert commanded this brigade at Toulouse, it was the first of the sixth division, and the ELEVENTH the first regiment of the brigade, and consequently most exposed. Lieutenant Walker states, "I was on the baggage-guard that day, and when I rejoined next morning, it was with difficulty I could get up the prodigiously steep position, nor could it well be imagined how it was possible for the brave fellows to ascend with the weight they carried, and under so tremendous a fire." Lieutenant Smith says, "It would have been



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1814 "a task of much difficulty for a person without incumbrance to ascend this hill under ordinary circumstances."

The regiment had Lieutenant Dunkley, one serjeant, and twenty rank and file killed; Lieutenant-Colonel Cuyler, Captain and Brevet-Major Gualey, (died of his wounds,) Lieutenants Reid, and Dolphin, six serjeants, and one hundred and ten rank and file wounded.

The following extracts are taken from Napier's *Peninsular War*, Book XXIV., chapter 5. "It was now evident that the victory must be won or lost by Beresford, and yet from Picton's error, Lord Wellington had no reserves to enforce the decision; for the light division and the heavy cavalry only remained in hand, and these troops were necessarily retained to cover the rallying of the Spaniards, and to protect the artillery. The crisis therefore approached with all happy promise to the French general. The repulse of Picton, and the utter dispersion of the Spaniards, and the strength of the second line of entrenchments at St. Cyprien, enabled him to assemble nearly fifteen thousand combatants, (strongly entrenched), while Beresford, whose force, originally less than thirteen thousand, the sixth division and a part of the fourth was cruelly reduced, as it made slow and difficult way for two miles through a deep marshy country, crossed and tangled with water-courses, sometimes moving in mass, at others filing under the French musketry, and always under the fire of their artillery."

"Lambert's Brigade, I say, rushed forward with a terrible shout, and the French turning, fled back to the upper ground."

Soon after this victory, information was received of the abdication of Napoleon Buonaparte, and of the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty to the throne of France. Thus was accomplished the destruction of that

tyrannical power which was brought into existence by the 1814 French revolution, and the veterans of the ELEVENTH Regiment had the satisfaction of looking back on their distinguished efforts in the accomplishment of this great event; they had taken an honorable part in delivering Portugal and Spain from the power of Napoleon, in bursting the barriers of the Pyrenees, in carrying the war into the interior of France, and in restoring peace to Europe; and the word "PENINSULA" was afterwards authorized to be borne on their colours, to commemorate the share they took in the memorable campaigns by which these splendid results were attained, and having assisted in establishing for the British infantry the following character, given of them by Napier. "The British soldier is more robust than the "soldier of any other nation; this can scarcely be "doubted by those who in 1815 observed his powerful "frame, distinguished amidst the united armies of Europe; and notwithstanding his habitual excess in "drinking, he sustains fatigue, and wet, and the extremes of cold and heat with incredible vigour. "When completely disciplined, and three years are "required to accomplish this, his port is lofty, and his "movements free; the whole world cannot produce a "nobler specimen of military bearing, nor is the mind "unworthy of the outward man. He does not indeed "possess the presumptuous vivacity which would lead "him to dictate to his commanders, or even to censure "real errors, although he may perceive them; but he is "observant, and quick to comprehend his orders, full of "resources under difficulties, calm and resolute in danger, "and more than usually obedient and careful of his officers "in moments of imminent peril."

After reposing upwards of a month in quarters among the French peasantry, the regiment marched to the vicinity of Bourdeaux, and embarked at Pouillac

1814 on the 21st of June, for Ireland: it landed at Monkstown, county of Cork, on the 13th of July.

The head-quarters and battalion companies of the second battalion remained at Ceuta until August 1814, when that port was delivered to the Spaniards. The battalion having been relieved, returned to Gibraltar.

1815 While the first battalion was at Athlone, the return of Buonaparte to France, and his re-assumption of the imperial dignity took place, which rekindled the flame of war in Europe. The battalion marched to Dublin in June 1815, and four days after its arrival at that city, the French army was overthrown at Waterloo, which terminated the contest.

1816 In the autumn the first battalion marched from Dublin to Cashel; in February 1816, it proceeded to Cork, and embarked for Gibraltar, where it landed on the 15th of March.

On the 16th of March the second battalion was disbanded at Gibraltar, and the non-commissioned officers and soldiers, fit for service, were incorporated in the first battalion, which consisted of thirty-five officers, seventy serjeants, thirty-eight drummers, and one thousand and forty-seven effective rank and file.

1817 In 1817, the establishment reduced to eight hundred rank and file.

1820 The regiment remained at Gibraltar until December 1820, when it embarked for England; it landed at

1821 Plymouth in February 1821, and was stationed at that place, with detachments at Pendennis Castle, and Milford Haven. In August, the establishment was reduced to eight companies of seventy-two rank and file, and in September the regiment embarked at Plymouth for Ireland; it landed at Cove Harbour and Waterford, and was stationed at Cork during the remainder of the year.

1822 Leaving Cork in February 1822, the regiment proceeded to Naas and detached stations, and in November, marched to Dublin.

After commanding the regiment sixteen years, 1823 General Sir Charles Asgill, Baronet, G.C.H., died; and was succeeded in the colonelcy by Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Tucker Montessor, K.C.B., by commission, dated the 24th of July, 1823.

The regiment remained in Dublin until October, when it marched to Belfast, where it passed the winter.

From Belfast, the regiment marched, in the spring 1824 of 1824, to Cork, where it was stationed upwards of twelve months. On the 1st of April, Major Frederick Fitzclarence was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Hunt, who retired.

In April 1825, the establishment was augmented 1825 from eight to ten companies.

On the 23rd of May new colours, bearing the honorary distinctions conferred on the corps for its conduct in the Peninsula and south of France, viz., the words, "SALAMANCA," "PYRENEES," "NIVELLE," "NIVE," "ORTHEZ," "TOULOUSE," "PENINSULA," were presented to the regiment at Cork.

In July the regiment marched from Cork, and in August the head-quarters were established at Tralee.

From Tralee the regiment marched, in May 1826, 1826 for Waterford, when it received orders to embark for Ceylon; but its destination was afterwards changed: in December it was removed to Fermoy, where it was divided into six *service* and four *depôt* companies, preparatory to its embarkation for Portugal.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Keightley was appointed on the 2nd of June from the half-pay, to the command of the ELEVENTH Regiment, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitzclarence, who was removed to the Seventh Royal Fusileers.

British skill and valour delivered Spain and Portugal from the power of Buonaparte; but the inhabitants of

1826 these countries were not prepared to emerge from that state of superstition and bondage in which they had become involved, into the enlightened policy and liberal institutions of their deliverers. The two kingdoms became convulsed by opposing interests, one party striving for liberty, and another for a return to ancient usages. The granting of a constitution to Portugal, which conferred on the people privileges previously unknown in that country, was followed by internal commotions; at the same time the kingdom was menaced with an invasion from Spain. The Portuguese Government applied for the aid of a British land force, and the six service companies of the ELEVENTH Regiment formed part of a body of five thousand men ordered for this service.

1827 The six service companies of the ELEVENTH Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Keightley, embarked from Cork on the 2nd of January, 1827, arrived in the River Tagus on the 9th of that month, and landing at Lisbon, occupied part of the convent of Xabregus: they were united in brigade with the Forty-third and Sixty-third Regiments, under the command of Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, K.C.B.

On the 27th of January the regiment marched to Alanquer, where it was stationed until the 19th of February, when it marched to Leiria, and remained at that place until the 19th of March, when it proceeded to Thomar, on the right bank of the Tagus. The Spaniards having withdrawn from the frontiers and declared a friendly disposition towards the Portuguese Government, and a mutiny in the Portuguese army having been suppressed, there appeared no further occasion for the presence of the British troops in Portugal.

The ELEVENTH left Thomar on the 26th of July *en route* to St. Antonio de Tojal; the weather was very

warm and the men suffered much on the march; it 1827 moved, on the following day, from Galagao to Santarem, and although the regiment marched at two o'clock A.M., the heat was so intense that not above the strength of one company of the two corps, which moved together, ELEVENTH and Forty-third, were able to reach the convent where they were to be quartered, so much had the men suffered by the excessive heat. On the 2nd of August they arrived at St. Antonio de Tojal, and on the 6th moved to Paço de Lumiar, where they remained until the spring of the following year.

The British army being no longer required in Portugal, the ELEVENTH Regiment was ordered to the Ionian islands, and embarked on the 11th of March, 1828, at Belem, on board the "Wellesley," and landed at Corfu, on the 30th of the same month.

The dépôt companies were withdrawn from Ireland 1830 in the spring of 1830, and stationed at Portsmouth. In 1831 they occupied various stations in Wales. 1831

On the 10th of January, 1831, the regiment proceeded to Santa Maura, and on the 3rd of May, 1832, 1832 to Zante.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Leigh Goldie exchanged 1835 on the 29th of May, 1835, from the Thirty-fifth Regiment, with Lieutenant-Colonel Keightley. In June 1835, the regiment was removed to Corfu. In the summer of this year the dépôt companies returned to Ireland.

On the decease of General Sir Henry Tucker Montessor, Lieutenant-General Sir Rufane S. Donkin, K.C.B., G.C.H., was appointed colonel of the regiment, from the Eightieth Foot, by commission dated, 15th of March, 1837.

On the 20th of January, 1838, the regiment embarked on board the "Russel," 74, having received a sud-

1838 den order to proceed to Gibraltar, there to await orders.

On the 6th of February, it anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and found directions to proceed to North America, in consequence of disturbances having broken out in that country. A most severe gale commenced on the 11th of February, which lasted until the 14th, during which the "Russel" dragged her anchors, and was so nearly on shore, that the garrison were out with lanterns and ropes on two occasions, in order to save the men. On the 14th of February the ELEVENTH were landed. The regiment embarked on board the "Minden," for Bermuda; on the 24th, another gale began, which blew with great violence until the 1st of March; fifty-two vessels were lost on the neutral ground. The "Minden," was in much danger. On the 10th of March being detained by contrary winds, the "Minden" was towed through the Straits by the "Tagus" steamer; on the 15th, made Madeira, and on the 10th of April, anchored at Bermuda, where three officers, and one hundred and forty-five men from the depôt were awaiting the arrival of the regiment. On the 12th of April, the regiment was moved from the "Minden" to the "Cornwallis," and on the 14th, sailed for Halifax, which place they reached on the 22nd April. On the 30th of May, the head-quarters and four companies embarked on board the "Talavera," for St. John's, New Brunswick, where they arrived on the 7th June; two companies were detached from Halifax, one to Windsor, and the other to Annapolis, Nova Scotia.

An insurrection having broken out in Canada, the ELEVENTH Regiment was suddenly ordered to that province, and as the river St. Lawrence was closed by the ice, it was directed to proceed overland in sleighs through the snow, taking with them salt provisions and cooking kettles, as also snow shoes, axes, bill-hooks, and blankets, having to pass some nights in log huts in

the woods. On the 26th of December, 1838, the 1838 regiment commenced moving, a company proceeding each day in succession, seven men in each sleigh, and reached Quebec in fourteen days. The men and officers suffered much from the cold, the thermometer ranging from 20 to 35 below zero.

— On the 15th of January, 1839, the regiment having 1839 been allowed three days rest, was ordered to Sorel, on the Richelieu, one hundred and thirty miles above Quebec, where it proceeded in carioles, each containing two men. The people of the State of Maine having taken possession of part of the territory in dispute between them and Great Britain, four companies of the ELEVENTH Regiment were ordered to that country, to be cantoned in the Madawaska settlement, on the river St. John; and on February 28, 1839, they commenced moving by divisions under Colonel Goldie, (two companies being detached at Chambly,) arrived by cariole at Madawaska, on the 9th March and succeeding days, by forced marches. The regiment remained at Madawaska until the 29th March, when matters having been arranged between the two Governments, the ELEVENTH were ordered to Quebec, where they arrived on the 7th of April, 1839.

The militia of the State of Maine having made further encroachments on the disputed territory, in which they had erected some log forts, a detachment of the ELEVENTH was again directed to occupy that part of the country in dispute next Canada, on the banks of Lake Temiscouata. On the 15th of November, two companies, under the command of Major Chambré, proceeded to this post, and one company to the Rivière du Loup, as a support, under Major Derinzy. The two companies on the lake immediately commenced an intrenchment and stockade around the buildings. They remained here for six months, during which they suf-

1839 fered very much from the extreme cold in those badly-constructed temporary houses, thirty-six miles from any
1840 supplies, until the 13th May, 1840, when, the regiment having been ordered to England, they marched for the Rivièrè du Loup, and embarked on board the "Apollo" troop-ship on the 25th May, (which had previously taken on board the head quarters at Quebec,) and sailed for England on the 26th of the same month.

The portion of the regiment, which had been stationed at the Lake Temiscouata, had travelled upwards of one thousand three hundred miles in the snow during the two winters of 1838 and 1839.

On the 15th of June the service companies arrived at Plymouth, after an absence of thirteen years and five months on foreign duty; and were joined by the dépôt companies, which had been withdrawn from Ireland in the preceding year.

1841 On the 26th of February, 1841, Lieutenant-Colone B. V. Derinzy was promoted to the command of the regiment in succession to Colonel Goldie, who retired on the half-pay.

On the decease of General Sir Rufane S. Donkin, Lieutenant-General Sir John Wilson, K.C.B., was appointed colonel of the regiment, from the Eighty-second Foot, by commission dated 10th of May, 1841.

On the 27th of May, New Colours were issued to the regiment.

On the 21st of August the regiment was moved to Newport, Monmouthshire, having seven companies detached, in consequence of the apprehension of disturbances in South Wales.

1842 On the 7th of January, 1842, Lieutenant-Colonel Derinzy, K.H., exchanged to the Eighty-sixth Regiment with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Creagh, who assumed the command of the ELEVENTH Regiment. On the 14th of September the regiment proceeded to Weedon, in Northamptonshire.

In May, 1843, the regiment proceeded to Liverpool, and embarked for Dublin, from whence it was ordered to Kilkenny, and afterwards to Athlone.

In August, 1844, the regiment embarked from Dublin for Liverpool, and proceeded from thence to Chatham, in order to take its tour of service in furnishing detachments as guards with convicts for New South Wales.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Michael Creagh exchanged to the half-pay, and Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Keane Bloomfield was promoted by purchase, on the 27th of June, 1845. The head-quarters, with three companies, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bloomfield, embarked on board of the freight ship, "Castle Eden," on the 18th of July, 1845, for New South Wales, and the remaining companies embarked for the same destination on board of the freight ship "Ramilies," under the command of Major Singleton, on the 5th of August following.

1845.

1845 The ancient origin, as well as the exemplary conduct of the ELEVENTH Regiment are faithfully narrated in the foregoing pages, and the record of its services, although not given in extensive details, contains numerous instances of its gallant bearing, and determined courage, under the most trying circumstances, as particularly exemplified, and recorded in the battles of Salamanca, Toulouse, &c., during the late Peninsular War; and attests the high character and value of the regiment, the respectability of the officers, and the steady behaviour of the men.

Previously to the embarkation of the regiment for a distant colony, His Grace the Commander-in-Chief was pleased, on receiving the report of its Inspection, to authorise the following expression of his gratification to be communicated in a letter from the Adjutant-General to the Officer commanding the regiment, dated—

“ Sir,

“ *Horse Guards, 12th July, 1845.*

“ Having had the honour to submit to the Commander-in-Chief the report on the state of the ELEVENTH Regiment, at its recent inspection, I have it in command to assure you, that the Duke of Wellington has been extremely gratified to observe, that the Deputy Adjutant-General has been enabled to speak in most flattering terms of the discipline, equipment, and general efficiency of the Corps, which His Grace considers highly creditable to you, and to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men acting under your orders. I have, &c.,

“ (Signed) JOHN MACDONALD, A.G.”

“ To the Officer commanding
“ the ELEVENTH Regiment of Foot.”

The historical record of the services of the Regiment is thus brought to as late a period as circumstances will admit.

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11th Regiment of Foot.

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